SEPTEMBER 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed and published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,410—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve	Rs. 21 to Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glentremble"	
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Bottlers.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SO

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to the *advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
P.&O.	GANGES	4196	801	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	28th ,,
P.&O.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.
†	ASSAM	2034	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th ,,
P.&O.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigh-li	26th ,,
P.&O.	ROME	5011	1,000	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. E. Browne	9th ,,
P.&O.	ARCADIA	6301	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheli	23rd ,,
P.&O.	GANGES	4189	800	E. Stewart	30th ,,

The steamers marked P. & O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers passing there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
26th September and 10th October,
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th September, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
DOC. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Oct	29th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
STURA ... .. on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Ramoos House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Sept., 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th October, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at 0 Berth in the Prince's Dock by 2 p.m.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY of CARTHAGE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
CAPTAIN K. MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th September, 1888.

KEMP & Co.'s Specialities.
EXTRACTS of Beef, Chicken, and Mutton.
MEDICINE Chest, Milk of Roses, Mosquito Specific.
PARRISH'S Food, Pick-me-up, Purifying Saline.
ARECA Nut Tooth Paste, Arrowroot and Ball, Aromatic Quinine.
NEURALGIC Crystals, Nutritive Wine.
DENTIFRICES, Dialysed Iron, Drying Bottles.
CARBOLIC Preparation, Cholera Mixtures and Tinctures, Chrysarobine.
OILS of Chaulmogra, Cocum, Gurjun, and Pongamia Glabra.
MAGNESIA Lemonade, Mauna, Medicinal Soda Water.
PECTORAL Cough Syrup, Plate Powder, Pomegranate Syrup.
ANTHELMITINCS, Aperients, Astringents, Alteratives, Anodynes.
NEWMOWN Hay Perfume, Nutritive Extract.
YOUTH'S Magic Lanterns, Rocking Horses, &c.
LAVENDERWATER, Lozenges, Leather Preservers.
INDELIBLE Marking Ink, Invisible Ink, Ispaghul Seeds.
MANGOOSTEIN Rind Syrup, Map Varnish, Mouth Lotions.
INSECT Powder, Iron Syrups, Invalid Port, Indigenous Preparations.
TOOTHACHE Remedies, Taraxacum Extract, Tea-Tonics.
ELIXIRS, of Chiretta, Cinchona, Pepsin, Bismuth, &c.
DIARRHŒA Remedies, District Medicines.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
ON CUT.
Per lb. as. 14.
TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(a pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th September, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie en route weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on 16th September after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1 978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October at noon

FOR MARMAGOA.
THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 12th September, at 4 p.m.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th September, 1888. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GRIEVE, will SAIL from Bombay for Liverpool on or about 19th Sept. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth cabins, the (on deck), baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A DETAILED CATALOGUE WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION OF
Account Books, Metallic Books, Memorandum Books, Pocket Books, Copying Books, Wallets, Diaries, Blotting Cases, Blotting Pads, Papers, Envelopes, and General Stationery.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF STATIONERY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE TEMERAIRE LOCKED LIQUOR BOTTLE.

IT has long been felt that a single Bottle locked was a necessity, to be used as in the case the Decanters, and passed about as circumstances require.
The Bottle is quite secure from molestation by Servants or others. It is substantial, useful, and pretty. It forms a suitable present at all times and seasons. Rs. 60.
TREACHER AND Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BATHS PAINTED.

WELL and STRONGLY MADE GRAINED OAK WHITE INSIDE.
CHILDREN'S BATH, OVAL, WIRED.
20 in., Rs. 7 ; 24 in., Rs. 8-8 ; 30 in., Rs. 11.
CHILDREN'S BATH, OVAL, BEADED,
20 in., Rs. 9 ; 24 in., Rs. 12 ; 27 in., Rs. 14.
CHILDREN'S BATH, OBLONG, WIRED.
24 in., Rs. 7 ; 26 in., Rs. 8-8 ; 32 in., Rs. 10-8.
OXFORD HIP BATHS.
No. 1, Rs. 18 ; 2, Rs. 28 ; 3, Rs. 24.
Do. WITH COVER, STRAP, LOCK & KEY FOR TRAVELLING.
No. 1, 27 in., Rs. 32 ; 2, 30 in., Rs. 35 ; 3, 33 in., Rs. 37.
TRAVELLING OVAL BATH WITH FLAT TOP COVER STRAP, & PADLOCK.
27 in., Rs. 21 ; 30 in., Rs. 24 ; 33 in., Rs. 28.
AS ABOVE WITH WICKER LINING.
27 in., Rs. 26 ; 30 in., Rs. 29.
All requisites for the Toilet Room.
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ALBUMS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., has just received a Consignment of ALBUMS, comprising all the Latest Novelties and Newest Designs for the Season :—

		Rs.	as.
The "Fern"	Bound Morocco	27	0
The Do.	do. do. & Gilt Mounts	60	0
The Do.	do. do.	25	0
The Do.	do. do.	35	0
The "Royal"	do. do.	44	0
The Do.	do. do.	54	0
The Do.	do. Russia	80	0
The Do.	do. Crimson Plush	72	0
The "Dado"	do. Russia	36	0
The Do.	do. Morocco	27	0
The Do.	do. do.	30	0
The "Navy"	do. do.	30	0
The Do.	do. Manton	20	0
The "Mess Fleurset Mes Amis"	Morocco	20	0
The "Lily"	Bound Calf	22	8
The "Birds and Flowers"	Bound Morocco	20	0

And Many Others.

PLAIN ALBUMS.
A very large Assortment of Plain Albums, bound in Russia, Morocco, Calf, Manton, &c.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.
PHOTO FRAMES.
PHOTO SCRAP ALBUMS,
POCKET PHOTO CASES.
&c., &c.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
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AUSTRALIAN WINES.

IN submitting these Wines to the judgment of people of taste, and to the practical experience of those who are in search of health-giving and refreshing beverages, we respectfully request that they may be tasted and tried on their merits without reference to their being like or unlike any other Wines. Most of the Wines are called Clarets, but they have as well all the characteristics of Burgandies.
These Wines are obtained from the best established Vineyards in the Australian Colonies ; and the Proprietors have received Gold Medals and Awards at various International and Colonial Exhibitions for quality and purity.

	Per dozen bottles. Rs. a.
CLARET No. 1.—The Australian "Chateau Margaux," perfect in bouquet and full bodied ; a fine, soft, velvety Wine	21 0
CLARET, SPECIAL BRAND.—A Wine specially selected for us, fully fermented, highly agreeable, and fit for the table at breakfast or dinner. No Wine can be compared to this for delicacy and body at the price we quote	12 0
HERMITAGE.—Similar to the highest class Clarets ; a smooth, light sound Wine, of very superior character	20 0
Ditto St. Hubert's.—A similar wine, but of drier character	20 0
CHASSELLAS St. Hubert's.—A delicate, agreeable pure White Wine	20 0
HOCK.—This Australian Hock is a fine generous Wine, of some body and fine bouquet	21 0

PHILLIPS AND Co.,
FORT AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY ; AND POONA.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN ; by W. Wedderburn, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 4 annas ; Postage, 1 anna.

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TREACHER & COMPANY have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following articles in New Shapes and Styles :—

BLACK FELT HATS.—Round crown. The present London Fashion. Very Light. Patent Ventilators. Rs. 8-8 each.
BLACK FELT HATS.—Square crown. The present London Fashion. Very Light. Patent Ventilators. Rs. 8-8 each.
BROWN FELT HAT.—Round Crown. New Fashion. Light. Rs. 8-8 each.
GREY FELT HAT.—Round Crown. Latest Fashion. Rs. 8-8 each.
DOUBLE TERAI SUN HATS.—Andrés' Ladies' or Gent's Latest Shape. Best Qualities. Seal Brown, Grey. Rs. 18-8 each.
ELLWOOD'S SHIKAR HATS.—Of the latest approved Shape. Covered with Brown Canvas. Rs. 14-8 each.
ELLWOOD'S SUN HATS.—New Shape. Covered with White Drill. Light and well Ventilated. Rs. 15-8 each.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT A. C. HELMETS.—Double Grey Felt. Air Chamber, inside Soft and Yielding. Very Light and Comfortable to Wear. Rs. 19 each.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT A. C. HELMETS.—Without Bulge. Plain Military Shape. Rs. 19 each.
REGULATION WHITE DOESKIN HELMETS.—Best Quality. Rs. 22-8 each.
DR. TUSON'S DOUBLE BRIM A. C. HELMETS.—Drab Felt. Air Chamber. Extremely Light and Cool. Rs. 16 each.
LADIES' AND GENT'S TRAVELLING HATS AND CAPS in great variety, From Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 5-8 each.
TERAIS.—Double Felt. Grey. Rs. 9-8 each.
PUGGRIES.—A Choice Selection, White Muslin Fancy Striped Ends. Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 3-8 each.
Do. do. White Silk Stripes, Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 4 each.
Pure White China Silk, Rs. 4-0 to Rs. 5-8 each.
Pure Grey do. do. Rs. 4-0 to Rs. 4-8 each.
Navy Blue with White Spots, Rs. 4-8 each.
Extra Stout Coloured Silk, Rs. 5-8 each.
SCARFS, COLLARS, BRACES, HOSIERY, NECKTIES.

LADIES' AND GENT'S UMBRELLAS.

LADIES' BEST TWILLED SILK, Fox's Paragon Frames, Plain or Silver Mounts, Natural Sticks, Rs. 10-8, 12, 14, and 16 each.
GENT'S BEST TWILLED SILK, Fox's Paragon Frames, Plain or Silver Mounts, Natural Sticks, Rs. 12, 14, 15-8 and 20 each.
LADIES' SUN UMBRELLAS, White or Drab Lined, Green Assorted Sticks, Rs. 3-12 each.
GENT'S SUN UMBRELLAS, White or Drab, Lined Green, Choice Sticks, Rs. 4-8 each.
WATERPROOF CLOTHING, GROUND SHEETS,
REGULATION WATERPROOF BEDS,
&c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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EDINA WHISHKY.
VERY OLD AND PURE.
Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

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PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50 0

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Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

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NEW SCARVES.
SILK SQUARES.

JUST ARRIVED a CHOICE selection of GENTLEMEN'S SCARVES and TIES, the latest NOVELTIES in Shapes and Patterns.

THE NEW ASCOT SCARF.
For Knot or Pin, from 12 ans. each.

THE FOUR-IN-HAND.
For Large Knot, or Pin, Rs. 2 each.

THE NEW KNOT SCARF.
Black Fancy and Self, from 2 8 each.

THE NEW JOURDAIN.
For Knot, Bow, or Ring, from Re. 1-8 each.

WINDSOR SCARVES.
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RICH SILK SQUARES.
Club Colours, Rs. 7-8.

SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
All the Latest Novelties, from Rs. 3 each.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
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HOSIERS.
GLOVERS.
SHIRT-MAKERS.

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GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50 ; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendelum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze : on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 25 ; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 60.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOKMARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

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SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform	½ dozen Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	,, ,,	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,, ,,	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	,, ,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	,, ,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	,, ,,	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,, ,,	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,, ,,	26
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	,, ,,	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	,, ,,	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	,, ,,	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,, ,,	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	,, ,,	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	,, ,,	48

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

HAMILTON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY Solicit a VISIT to their Show-room, where they have on view a SPLENDID collection of Fashionable DIAMOND ORNAMENTS Suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS, BIRTHDAY SOUVENIRS.

EXQUISITE DIAMOND BROOCHES.
These are becoming more and more Fashionable for Daily and Evening wear.
Swallows, Parrots on Spray, Chicken and Egg Shell, Lizards, 2 Flies, Fly and Spider, Two Swallows and Nest, Kitten and Pearl Ball, Two Kittens and Pearl Ball, Bees, Butterflies S., c. Priced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 800.

FICHU BROOCHES.
Set with Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, and Pearls, Maidenhair Ferns, Flower and Spray, and various beautiful designs.

GEM BANGLES.
Set with Fine White Brilliants, Diamonds and Rubies, Diamonds and Pearls, Diamonds and Coral, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 350.
Very Fashionable and Handsome.

DIAMOND "BOUTON EARRINGS."
"Bouton" Earrings set with two Fine Brilliant Diamonds of the First Cutting and Water Rs. 135, 162, 210, and Rs. 1,350.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, &c.,
(OF CALCUTTA)
BOMBAY BRANCH,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
CHURCH GATE STREET CORNER.

KEMP & Co.'s
TASTELESS GELATINE COATED PILLS AND GRANULES.

THESE are coated with a *thin transparent* and *perfectly soluble* film of gelatine put on by a special process of our own, and are thereby rendered perfectly tasteless.
The Pills are prepared from the purest Drugs in our own Laboratory, and have therefore the great advantage over those of English or American Manufacture of being *perfectly fresh*.

SPECIAL FORMULÆ.

TONIC LIVER GRANULES.
Formula.—Podophyllin, Belladonna, and Strychnine.
Dose.—One Granule, morning and evening.
These granules act most beneficially in torpid liver from defective nerve influence. Re. 1 per bot.

DIGESTIVE GRANULES.
Formula.—Podophyllin and Pepsin.
Dose.—One granule (equal to ¼ gr. Podophyllin).
Re. 1 per bot.

TONIC LAXATIVE GRANULES.
Formula.—Aloin, Strychnine, and Belladonna.
Re. 1 per bot.
All the Pills in common use kept in stock. Any other kind made and coated on short notice.
KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SCIENTISTS AND STUDENTS.

MICROSCOPES.

Just received, and consequently free from fungoidal growth or lenses.
A large and varied stock suitable for scientific and technical work.
The majority of the instruments are by the Maker to the French Ministry of War, and are identical with those used in the Hospitals, Lycées, and Military Colleges of France ; the others by Nachet and other celebrated makers.
Also all ordinary accessories, including spare oculars for French or English Microscopes, Camera Lucidas, Reversing Prisms, Polarising Apparatus and Micrometers, both in ocular glasses and brass mounted glass plates.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
The above at remarkably low prices, and guaranteed by
KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the DARDANELLES; by Overland Route, with map and Illustrations, Cloth 1-8 to 2-8 Volumes. Each Separate, Re. 1 ; Postage, 2 annas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN SINCLAIR," ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th Sept., 1888.

S.S. MERTON HALL, ARRIVED 11TH SEPT., 1888.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in WITHIN A MONTH of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Sept, 1888.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE DEBENTURES OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE, that on and after the 20th day of September, 1888, the Undersigned will make and pay at their Office, No 2, Old English Hotel Lane, Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, to the respective holders upon surrender for cancellation of their Debentures secured by the Deed of Assignment in trust of the 23rd December, 1885, from the above Company to the Undersigned, and of all the unpaid Coupons thereof, a second and final distribution (inclusive of the Interest Coupon payable on the 30th day of June, 1888) of the sum of Rs. 5-8 per each Debenture.—Dated this 10th day of September, 1888.

GEORGE W. READ,
AMEERODIN TYABJEE,
Trustees of the Deed of Assignment above referred to.

SELF-STRIKING
GOLD HUNTING WATCH,
BY
JAMES McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

BEST Duplex Escapement, Seconds, Jewelled, Compensation Balance, constructed to strike itself the hours and quarter hours.

With a Solid 18-carat Gold Hall-Marked Buckle and Strap and Fitter Pattern Albert Chain, 18-carat Gold, Seal Key attached, weighing thirteen Tolas.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AND QUADRILLE PARTY.
G. I. P. RAILWAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PAREL,
FRIDAY, 14th September, 1888.
Commencing at 9 o'clock, Bombay time.
The whole to conclude with a Dance.
A String Band will be in attendance.

PRICE of ADMISSION—Front Seats, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.
Refreshments at the Usual Prices.
Tickets may be had of the HONORARY SECRETARY, any of the Committee, or at the door.

A. C. SCOTT, Honorary Secretary.

A CERTAIN COUGH CURE.
COOPER, MADON & CO.'S
NEVER-FAILING REMEDY,
PULMONIC BALM,
THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY,
For the cure of Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and other diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1.

A mild and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic properties. As this Preparation is entirely free from Opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given, without any danger, even to children. It NEVER fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary Cold, when attended with Feverishness and Headache, the Medicine acts as a charm, giving speedy relief when properly administered, and the directions given with each Bottle are attended to.

By common consent this is the best preparation known for the THROAT, LUNGS, and CHEST—the most soothing, healing, and strengthening. As a COUGH BALSAM it has no equal, and having been in popular use for over seven years, and largely recommended by the Medical Profession with the happiest results, it can, therefore, be relied upon with perfect confidence by the Public.

It is very pleasant to the taste, and does not offend the most sensitive stomach. It is readily taken by children and delicate persons, and it is also used as a SYRUP for improving the voice of SINGERS, PUBLIC SPEAKERS, and CLERGYMEN.

TESTIMONIALS.
"Your Balm works wonders."
"A few doses and the child was much better."
"Found it most efficacious."
"An invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs."
"Thanks; no repetition of attacks."

IMPORTANT NEW TESTIMONY.

Mr. H. W. Moore writes to us thus concerning this great specific :—

Secunderabad, 31st August, 1888.

Please send by V. P. Post, as soon as possible, one Bottle of Pulmonic Balm. I take this opportunity of thanking you for the last bottle you sent me, which did my child a great deal of good.

Yours faithfully,
H. W. MOORE.

A CERTAIN ASTHMA CURE.
COOPER, MADON & CO.'S
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE.

A prompt, mild, and certain remedy for this distressing disease. It gives immediate relief in a few minutes, drives away pain, clears the chest of phlegm, and relieves the sufferer from all irritation.

THE following unsolicited Testimonials have lately been received :—

179, Mount Road, Madras, 2nd June, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—I take the opportunity to tell and thank you that your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has prefectly cured me of the complaint, and I have recommended the medicine to many here, of which you might be aware from the orders you got from Madras.

Yours faithfully,
EDWIN DE COSTA.

Cheerful Cottage, Ootacamund, July 28, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—May I request you to favour me by sending me 1 large and 3 small Bottles of your "Magic Cure for Asthma," as you did the last. I have recommended your Specific as being a radical cure to long sufferers from the disease for which it is intended, to my friends here and in Madras, and I have no doubt that there will be a demand for the same shortly.

Yours faithfully,
P. M. CABRAL.

Toondla, April 28, 1888.

GENTLEMEN,—Please send to the undermentioned address, by V. P. Post, two Bottles of your "MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA." I sent for one bottle of the medicine from you last year about April or May, which did me a great deal of good. Please send it as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,
MRS. M. EVANS.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

SOLE PROPRIETORS:
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5 postage 4 annas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELHI & NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company (Limited), will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 39, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 22nd September, 1888, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts, made up to 30th June, 1888.
2. To Declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director, who retire by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LANG, MOIR & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th Sept, 1888.

DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS Co., Limited.

NOTICE—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 29th September, 1888, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LANG, MOIR & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th Sept., 1888.

KURRACHEE LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution passed at the EXTRAORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, held on the 4th September, 1888, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 6 per Share, will be paid to Shareholders, standing on the Company's register on that date, at the Office of Messrs. SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co., 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 14th September, on presentation of Share Certificates.

By order,
A. McHINCH & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 8th Sept. 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.,—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co, London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

PIANOFORTES.

A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1 Plain Square	by	Schroder	Rs. 250
2	"	Soundy	" 275
3	"	Collard and Collard	" 325
4 Semi-Grand	"	Erard	" 360
5 Plain Square	"	Maud	" 250
6	"	Doener	" 650
7 Semi-Grand	"	Broadwood	" 400
8 Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard by Chappel.			" 300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

NEUBERGS
CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGRAS

NOT to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL
"Flor de Javas."
FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS, per 1,000, Rs. 30 ; per 100 Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS, " " 35 ; " " 4-0
ROYALS, " " 40 ; " " 4-8

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET ; they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

"KAISERS"
MY LATEST NOVELTY IN CIGARS
Rs. 5 per box of 50.

J. NEUBERG,
5, *MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.*

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY
IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new,

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.

Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card, shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.

With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.

Large Sized Packet, 6d.

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld
1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE dates of the KARACHI AUTUMN SKY MEETING will be 16th and 18th October, instead of as previously notified.

D. C. W. HARRISON, Captain, Hony. Secretary.

Karachi, 5th Sept., 1888.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, at 2 o'clock p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, 1888, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report.
2. To elect Directors in place of those now in office in terms of Clause 88 of the Articles of Association.
3. To elect Auditors and to fix their remuneration, and to transact such other business as the Chairman may lay before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 30th August, 1888.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, at 2-30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, 1888, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company made up to 30th June, 1888.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire in terms of clause 92 of the Articles of Association.
3. To elect auditors and to fix their remuneration, and to transact such other business as the Chairman may lay before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 30th August, 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th to 27th September, 1888, both days inclusive.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the supply of 6,000 (six thousand) tons best CARDIFF fresh screened LOCOMOTIVE COAL and 600 (six hundred) tons best screened DAVISONS WEST HARTLEY COAL, to the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, by the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, and will be opened by him in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may choose to attend at 12 o'clock (noon), on WEDNESDAY, 12th September, 1888, at his office, 19, Apollo Street, Fort.

No Tender will be considered unless submitted in the prescribed form and accompanied with the necessary earnest deposit in currency notes or Government securities.

The tenders will be submitted to the Manager of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, and his decision will be communicated as soon as possible, probably on the 19th September, 1888.

The Manager reserves the right of rejecting any or al the tenders.

For full particulars and forms of tender apply at the office of the Port Storekeeper State Railway Department, 19, Apollo Street, Fort.

J. B. SPARKS, Lt.-Col., Port Storekeeper.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Myrobalan or Hirla collection of the forests for 1888-89. The estimated quantity for the season is as follows :—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum do.	2,500
Total...	6,500 Khandis of 560 lbs. each

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

N. D. of Kanara	2,100
S. D. of Kanara	2,100
C. D. of Kanara	300
Total...	4,500 Khandis.

Tenders to be written in *English* should reach the undersigned by the 10th October, 1888, at latest.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR, Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 1st Sept., 1888.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT, 1888.
STEWARDS.

COL. CURTEIS	CAPT. HONE
COL. MARSHALL	CAPT. GUISE
MAJOR NAWAB AFSUR JUNG	LIEUT. GEORGES

COLONEL FITZGERALD, Hony. Secy.

THIS TOURNAMENT will be held at Secunderabad, to commence some time before the Hyderabad Races in November, 1888. The exact date will be fixed as soon as possible, and each Team will be duly informed.

The Tournament is open to any Polo Club, Regiment, Gymkhana, Station or District in India; in the two latter cases the Team or Teams to be composed of *bona fide* residents of the Station or District they represent.

Any two Regiments of Native Cavalry or Infantry may also combine to send a Team.

No restriction as to the number of Teams entered by any Polo Club, Regiment &c.

Entrances to be made to the Undersigned *not* later than 1st October, 1888, but earlier intimation if possible is much desired.

Entrance fee Rs. 10 per man of each Competing Team.

Each Team will consist of 4 players.

The Winning Team to receive a Cup of not less value than H. S. Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. the Nizam. The Cup to become the property of the winning Team. To this will be added a souvenir to each Member of the winning Team in the shape of a Cup, to be paid out of the entrance fees per man of the Competing Teams.

Arrangement can be made with the several Railways for a concession in bringing Ponies and Players to and from Secunderabad.

The Stewards of the Hyderabad Polo Tournament will make arrangements for the Accommodation of the Teams, and for the stabling of their Ponies.

C. J. O. FITZGERALD, 3rd H. C. Cavalry, Honorary Secretary.

All communications to be addressed :—
The Honorary Secretary,
Hyderabad Polo Tournament,
3rd H. C. Cavalry, Bolarum.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 138 OF 1881.

NANABHAI GUNPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN and BALAJI GANPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing in Kaudavady, outside the Fort.....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

ACHRATBAI, widow of SHA PRANJIWAN RANCHORDAS and NARANDAS NATHOOBHAI, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing on Kalbadevi Road, and GUNPATRAO PANDURANG, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing in Witalwady, and GUJANAN GOVIND and MORESHWER GOVIND, infant sons of the deceased, GOVIND PANDURUNG, by their guardian *ad item*, Mr. L. A. WATKINS, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Marine Lines, outside the Fort, and PURSHOTUM NURROTUM, also of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Moombadevi, outside the Fort.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in the above suit, and bearing date the seventh day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Seven, the following immoveable properties will be sold by public auction, on two lots, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House as follows :—Lot No. 1, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and Lot No. 2, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Nanabhai Ganpatrao Dhairyavan and Balaji Ganpatrao Dhairyavan, and of the defendants, Acnratbai, widow of Sha Pranjiwan Ranchordas, Narandass Nathoobai, Ganpatrao Pandurang, and Purshotum Nurrotum or any of them in the following properties, namely :—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Owalwady, otherwise known as Fofulwady near Withulwady, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent under old No. 712, New No. 3243, old survey No. 86, and new survey No. 1491, with the messuage tenements or dwelling-house and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 8, and now under ward Nos. 1,764 and 1,765, and street Nos. 2,830 and 1, and bounded as follows : on or towards the north by the property of Kala Bhanjee, on or towards the south by the property of Ludha Cullianjee, on or towards the east by the property formerly belonging to Sittaram Govind and now to the said Ludha Kullianjee, on or towards the west by the public passage called Fofulwady or Owalwady Lane, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said third defendant, Ganpatrao Pandurung.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated land now turned into a garden in the rear of the Government House at Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight thousand and one hundred square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent, under old Nos. 79, 91, 98, and 99, new Nos. 14,21, 14,231, 14,240 and 14,241, new survey Nos. 1, 2 and 3-2,585 with the messuage, tenement, building, sheds, trees, tank, and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 36 and now under ward No. 634 (1), and street No. 42, and bounded as follows : on or towards the north partly by the Elphinstone Road and partly by the Government Garden, on or towards the south partly by the property of Gunpatrao Sadashivjee, and partly by the property of Gunpatrao Pandurung, on or towards the east by the Government Garden, and on or towards the west by a public passage, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said third defendant, Gunpatrao Pandurung.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, [illegible] of August, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN, Acting Commissioner.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of the English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 17 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 61 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	" 56 0	" 58 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 18 0
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" —
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 24 0	" —
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" —
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" —
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine "	" 22 0	—
Superior	" 28 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	—
CLARETS. From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	" 14 0	—
Medoc	" 10 8	—
Les Canons	" 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	—
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	—
Chateau La Rose	" 26 0	—
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	" 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	—
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	—
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	15 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 32	34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	31 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	
E. Sime & Co.'s Brandy	" 19 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	
A. Deignon Fils & Co	" 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	" 37 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	
" " " *	" 22 8	
Cairndhu Blend Fine Old Scotch Whisky	" 18 0	
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 4	
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	" 6 4	4 4
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6	4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	" 5 4	
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera	" 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	" 18 0	—
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	—
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 29 to 31.	0 11	per lb.
Swiss Honey, in tins	2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Danish Butter, finest ... per 1 lb. tin	Rs. 1 4	
FROM BUSS, BARSEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Rs.	Rs.
Asparagus	—	—
Celery	—	0 10
French Beans	—	10
Peas for Soup	—	10
Spinage in Water	—	0 10
Mushrooms	—	0 12
White Cabbage	—	0 12
Small Sausages	—	1 6
Smoked Sausages	—	1 6
Liver Sausages	—	1 4
AND FROM LUBECK.		
Asparagus	2 8	1 8
French Beans	—	0 12
Green Peas	—	0 12
White Cabbage	—	0 12
Liver Sausages	—	1 4
Brunswick Sausages	—	1 8
Sarquellica Liber...urst	—	1 8
Mettwurst	—	1 8
Cervelatwurst	—	1 0
French Champignons	—	1 0
Yellow Turnips	—	0 12

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No Order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Marine Street.

Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS ; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.
Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do " 9 " 20 " "
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

A NEW DRESS FOR SIXPENCE.

A Glasgow lady having a dress long since discarded on account of its faded appearance, was persuaded by a friend to try a packet of the celebrated DIAMOND DYES. To her surprise and delight, she found, after having dyed her dress, that she had a garment fully equal to new at the small cost of sixpence. Finding it so simple to use with such satisfactory results, she was induced to dye other articles—such as coats, stockings, ribbons, feathers, children's garments, &c.—and so she replenished the family wardrobe at a very slight expense. The economical housewife can save many pounds a year.

BY USING THE
DIAMOND DYES.

They are so simple a Child could use them.

Each packet will colour from one to 6 pounds of goods, according to depth of shade. All colours warranted fast and durable, and entirely different and superior to all other dyes. Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and other dark and rich colours so much desired by all, but hitherto not obtainable of good quality, can now be procured by using the DIAMOND DYES, which are to be obtained of all chemists. Large sized packet, 6d.

A beautiful Sample Card, showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions can be obtained free of charge from any chemist. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., 1 & 2, Australian Avenue, London, E.C. Wholesale Agents TREACHER & Co., Ld., and KEMP & Co., Bombay and BYCULLA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month; 4 annas per single issue.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... " 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months.........5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ....4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,100.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager, Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits :—
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Acting Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, August 2, 1888.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protect the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL CAPT'N. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 ; Postage, 4 annas

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, LL.A., Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! SEEDS !

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on application to

RUSTOMJEE & SONS, Seed Stores, Byculla.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vol. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c. &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court at Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

2, Church Gate Street, Fort.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 [illegible] old in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., [illegible] each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state ; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lewes Medical Publisher, 11, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 52
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 28
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 14
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 58	Per Annum	Rs. 62
Half-yearly	" 30	Half-yearly	" 33
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 17
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY .... As. 4
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 3
Second do.	" 2½
Third do.	" 2½
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 2 As. 4

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. line
Second do.	3 "
Third and succeeding	2 "
In the Native Languages, double the above.	

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1
Each succeeding line .... " 0-4
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS

In Bombay.		Up-country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 14
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7½
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 4

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor" Bombay Gazette.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

OF THE ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Britannia Mills, 2 p.m.
Star of India Mills, 2-30 p.m.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, 2-30 p.m.
Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Maria Teresa (s), from Hongkong; Merton Hall (s), Liverpool; and Arabia (s), Busreh *via* Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vesselj sailed yesterday:—Assam (s), for Aden.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Maria Teresa entered the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK—The s.s. Merton Hall ered the dock yesterday.

NOTICE.—The mails for the Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat) leave Kurrachee at 11-20 a.m., to-morrow.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A concert in aid of the Bombay Young Women's Christian Association will be given at the Albert Edward Institute, at Poona, on Saturday evening. The first part will consist of Mendelsohn's "Hear My Prayer," and the second of vocal and instrumental music. Mr. and Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie, Mrs. Carruthers, Mrs. Preston, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Gilbert-Cooper have kindly consented to assist.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Sadoo Luximan, a mill-hand out of employ, was charged, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with the theft of a metal watch and chain. The accused visited the Colaba Cotton Mills seeking employment, and while there stole the watch and chain from a muccadum and pawned them with a Marwaree, and they were afterwards recovered by the police. In defence the prisoner said he took the articles, as he had not been paid by the mill people. The magistrate ordered him to be flogged.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Ally Mahomed Tar Mahomed was charged with being disorderly and causing hurt to his grandfather. The accused had been charged, a few days previously, with assaulting a barber with an iron bar. In the present case he had cruelly beaten the old man with a stick without any provocation and then threatened to murder him. He was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Archibald Torrick, a European, aged 27, was charged on remand, before Mr. P. Ryan, with attempting to commit suecide, on the 6th inst., by taking a quantity of opium, while an inmate of the Strangers' Home, Love Lane, Byculla. The accused, who was said to be of eccentric habits, was sent by the magistrate to the Police Surgeon for examination. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Police Surgeon, who examined Torrick, was of opinion that he was of unsound mind. The magistrate thereupon remanded the accused, pending instructions from Government with whom he would communicate.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the company's mill premises Soparibaug Road, Parel. Mr. Hurkisondass Narotumdass, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June, 1888, was submitted to the meeting:—

It is gratifying to have to note that the company has made gross profits amounting to Rs. 2,81,116-0-7, inclusive of Rs. 1,632-0-3, on account of last year's balance. This result your directors cannot but look upon as very satisfactory. Out of the aforesaid sum of Rs. 2,81,116-0-7, your directors have written off Rs. 50,000 on account of depreciation of machinery, and they have set apart Rs. 7,000 to meet other calls. There then stand Rs. 2,24,116-0-7 as the amount of net profits for the year. But Rs. 80,500 have already been paid away in *ad interim* dividends for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, at Rs. 70 per share, and this leaves for disposal Rs. 1,43,616-0-7, which your directors recommend may be dealt with as under:—To be paid as dividend at Rs. 75 per share, raising the total dividend for the year to Rs. 145 per share, being 14½ per cent. on the paid up shares Rs. 86,250; to be taken to the credit of "Reserved Dividend Fund Account," Rs. 10,000; "New Engine Account," Rs. 5,000; and "Replacement or Renewal of Machinery," Rs. 37,000; "Bonus Accounts," Rs. 4,500-0-0; total Rs. 1,42,750-0-0. Balance to be carried to next year's account Rs. 866-0-7; total Rs. 1,43,616-0-7. To keep pace with the times, your directors have had removed from the spinning rooms 9,688 old spindles, consisting of mules and throstles, and replaced them by 9,312 new spindles from England, of which 6,624 are rings and 2,688 mules. They have also added certain accessories sufficient to assist production. Your mill premises, together with the machinery and ordinary contents, stand insured at Rs. 16,33,666. Owing to the resignation of Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, the Board of Directors, under Clause 86 of the Articles of Association, have appointed Mr. Gordhundas Khatao Mucconjee to fill the vacancy, and they now request your approval.

Resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously adopting the above report; declaring a dividend of Rs. 70 per share; confirming the appointment of Mr. Gordhundass Khatao Mucconjee as a director of the company; r.-appointing Messrs. Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama and Gordhundass Khatao Mucconjee as directors of the company; re-appointing Messrs. Dwarkadass Odhowjee and Shantaram B. Dewoolker as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year, and their emoluments to be Rs. 250 each; and a vote of thanks was tendered to the secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company for the good management of the affairs of the company. The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following were additional passengers by the s.s. Assam, Capt. W. F. Browne, which left on 11th Sept., 1888:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr W Atkinson, Mr Collins, Mr David Bell

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr E J Bingham, Mr Schummacher, Mr J Gradwell

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr Walsh, Hr H H Langnese, Rev A C Lochee

DIVINE SERVICE.

COLABA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

SPECIAL Revival Mission. Children and young people service at 5-30 p.m. Evening Service at 8 p.m. Conducted by Rev. J. H. Bateson.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.		Fort. In. cts.		Esplanade. In. cts.		Colaba. In. cts.	
Previously registered.	55	16	51	33	52	56	51	79
Sept. 10, Monday ...	......		......		......		0	1
" 11, Tuesday ...	3	46	2	80	2	85	......	
Total.	58	62	54	13	55	41	51	80
Total corresponding date of last year...	90	10	91	33	87	17	85	32

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 31st August:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	38	81	Nasik	17	15
Raver	8	97	Deolali	16	18
Nimbora	11	90	Ghoti	73	47
Bhadli	14	29	Nargaon	14	60
Jalgaon	22	3	Warrangaon	15	80
Sirsoli	13	89	Hudgi	25	5
Mhasawad	12	69	Mohol	9	93
Maheji	11	37	Madha	12	10
Pachora	17	6	Barsi Road	6	95
Kasgaon	14	36	Keim	6	8
Naidongri	12	36	Jehur	3	90
Chalisgaon	11	10	Pomalwari	2	47
Nandgaon	9	49	Dexal	6	48
Manmad	7	35	Lanowli	139	59
Lasalgaon	10	45	Dhond	11	27
Kherwadi	14	57	Talegaon	38	65

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE SECUNDERABAD TELEGRAPH CASE.

THE trial of Walter R. Hillier on a charge of abetting the unlawful disclosure of the contents of a telegraphic message at Secunderabad on the 10th May last was continued before his lordship and the same common jury.

Mr. Inverarity, in answer to the court, said he had no further remarks to address to the jury.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, read the sections of the Penal Code bearing upon the charge preferred against the prisoner. The offence was that of inducing Snell, a telegraph officer, to unlawfully disclose to the accused the contents of a telegraphic message. The chief difficulty in the case arose from the fact that there was the evidence of persons, approvers, which the jury ought not to believe unless they considered that it was corroborated by independent testimony. Now, Snell and Webb, who were the chief witnesses against the prisoner, were admittedly both of them accomplices; and his lordship need hardly tell the jury that their evidence and the evidence of each of them was to be received with great caution unless and until it was corroborated by independent evidence in material points. The learned counsel for the prisoner had drawn the attention of the jury to judicial rulings in English cases bearing upon the evidence of accomplices; and his lordship drew their attention to the remarks of Sir Barnes Peacock and other eminent judges on the point. According to these, the court might presume that the evidence of an accomplice was unworthy of credit unless it was corroborated in material particulars by independent evidence. Now, it appeared from the evidence, as stated by Colonel Ludlow, that the Hyderabad Government suspected Abdul Huq to be at the bottom of the attempt made to procure the unlawful disclosure of telegraphic messages. It was in evidence that, on the 10th May, a telegram was despatched from the Resident at Bolarum to Secunderabad, to be forwarded to the Foreign Secretary at Simla. The telegraph signaller, on being shown the document, stated that it was received at the Secunderabad office, and that it was kept in a drawer, which was not locked. Snell, who was in charge of the office at night, said he did not sleep there, but slept in the quarters about fifty yards off. The material part of the case, his lordship said, was the evidence of Snell and other witnesses who spoke of the offers of the prisoner to pay for telegrams concerning the Deccan mining scandals. There was not, his lordship said, a tittle of evidence to corroborate the statements of Snell as to the conversation he had with the prisoner; and his lordship told the jury to attach no weight whatever to them. The next witness was Webb who, but for the pardon granted him, would have stood in the dock. Webb's statement against the prisoner was not corroborated, his lordship remarked, by any other witness; and the jury were told to disregard it. Commenting upon the evidence of the witness Morris, who was not an accomplice, his lordship said it was for the jury to say how far they could rely upon it. The evidence of Willis as to statements made by the prisoner to Snell was hearsay evidence, and was therefore unsatisfactory. Willis said that he did not tell his superiors of what he had heard, because he did not believe it to be true. His lordship thought it was evidence of a suspicious character, and he therefore warned the jury to receive it with very great caution. Referring to the letter said to have been written by the prisoner to the editor of the *Pioneer*, his lordship agreed with the remark made by the learned counsel for the prisoner upon the post-script, that the statement made therein was not a fact. The prisoner had not and could not have in his possession a number of telegrams at the time. There was another thing about the letter which struck his lordship, and which would probably strike the jury, namely that there was no concealment about it. The prisoner gave his real name and address, and made no concealment of his identity. In his lordship's opinion, the letter was inconsistent with the offer of Rs. 5,000 which the prisoner was said to have made to the telegraph signaller. Coming to the evidence of Mr. Gallaghar, the editor of the *Deccan Times*, his lordship remarked that it told more in favour of the prisoner than against him; because Mr. Gallaghar said that Webb did not mention the prisoner's name at all. His lordship read from and commented upon the other evidence in the case. He remarked that if there was, in the minds of the jury, an equal balance of evidence, they ought to give the prisoner the benefit of any reasonable doubt.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

His lordship also made an order for the discharge of Snell and Webb, the approvers in the case, to whom a pardon had been granted.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.

Datoo Moorjee was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Sonee, woman, by means of a knife. This woman had been living with prisoner for some time. She was originally a Hindoo, but was converted to Mahomedanism at the instance of the prisoner. They lived together peaceably for about two months, when some misunderstanding arose; and Sonee left the prisoner and went to live with her aunt in a room in the same chawl in which the prisoner resided. About midnight, on the 14th June last, the prisoner, who had felt the desertion, waylaid Sonee, and as she came out of a room he struck her a blow in the chest with a knife. Catching her by the hair of her head he dragged her into his own room, closed the door from inside, and tried to cut her nose. He did not succeed in doing so, but in the attempt made some slight wounds upon her nose and other parts of her body. She raised an alarm. A policeman was brought to the house and forced open the door of the room. The prisoner was not there. He tried to escape through a window, and in falling upon the stone pavement of the gully he broke his leg. Both he and the woman were removed to hospital. There were six wounds in all upon Sonee's person, the deepest wound being that across the nose. It appeared that the prisoner had taken some liquor that evening, but was sober enough to understand what he did. The knife, stained with fresh blood, was found by Inspector Holdway under his bedding. The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of voluntarily causing hurt by means of a cutting instrument. His lordship told the prisoner that he had been guilty of a most unprovoked and brutal assault upon a woman; and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

HOUSE TRESPASS AND THEFT.

Narayen Chaya and Atmaram Boodoo were charged with lurking house trespass by night and theft in the house of Cholu, woman. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Dinshaw Davar appeared for the second prisoner.

The facts of the case for the prosecution were these. On Sunday, the 29th July last, about 9 o'clock, Jahu, woman, went to sleep with her mother in a room of their house at Mazagon, while in an adjoining room her husband and her brother were sleeping. She had on her person a gold necklace of the value of Rs. 50, and five wristlets of the value of about Rs. 160. A light was burning in Jahu's room. She was awakened by some one snatching at her necklace, which she found gone, and she saw the two prisoners there. On recognising the second prisoner who lived in the same premises, she raised a cry of "Atmaram thief, Atmaram thief." Both the prisoners ran out. The first prisoner ran down the staircase, while the second ran towards the terrace at the back of the house. The cries brought Jahu's brother and husband to her room. The first prisoner was seized as he was crouched down in a corner of the staircase with the neck ornament in his hand.

In cross-examination by Mr. Davar, it was elicited that the second prisoner was a distant relation of the witness, that he was a carpenter by trade, and that his mother was the owner of one-half of the house, Jahu's mother being the owner of the other half.

At this stage the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

AN unfriendly critic, commenting upon Mr. Gladstone's recent comparison between the prisons of Naples and of Ireland, quotes what the late Professor Bonamy Price said of him years ago. "Gladstone," he remarked, "sees every side of the truth; but he only sees one side at once. You will find him fervent on one side; a little time goes by and that whole point of view has passed away from him; he has forgotten that he ever held it; with equal fervour, and perfect sincerity, he urges a quite different side. He never balances the two together. I call that a dangerous faculty."

IT is said that the Nizam has recently made a further purchase of French Crown Jewels, of the value of Rs. 40,000, in addition to a previous purchase of Rs. 60,000 worth.

"HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS."—A wonderful medicine for mental overwork. W. F. Tinnivelly, writes on August 14, 1888:—"I think I derived great benefit from the Pearls mentally, taking generally one a day with my *chota hazri* and a second one early in the evening when I had extra hard work." 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 per bottle. Sole Agents, COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

THE MEMON DISPUTE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Crawley-Boevey heard the summonses which he had granted to Superintendent Brewin on Saturday calling on Ahmed Abdoola Kundwani, Haji Mahomed Haji Alli, and Haji Hasan Chotani and Haji Oosman Chotani, the two representatives of the parties in the Halls Memon caste dispute, to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace.

Superintendent Brewin stated that he wished to withdraw the summonses, as the parties had come to a settlement so far as they had agreed to refer this dispute to the *sethyas* of four *jamats*. They signed a paper agreeing to refer the matter to the arbitration of the *sethyas*, and on that understanding he communicated with the Commissioner of Police, explaining it was a virtual settlement of the dispute, and he now asked to withdraw the summonses.

Mr. Inverarity, who appeared for the Kundwani party, said he came prepared to show cause against the order. As a matter of fact a reference to the arbitration of the *jamats* had been signed by his clients as far back as the 14th August; but it was owing to the Chotanis refusing to accept four words in the phraseology that it was never acted upon. The Chotanis were now willing to agree to the reference upon the terms drawn up, and so were his clients, if that was all Mr. Brewin wanted. His clients had always been the assaultees and not the assaultors.

Mr. Sayani for the other side remarked that his clients were satisfied with the reference and were willing to go to the *jamats*. He explained that at first they had objected to a due inquiry in the matter by the *jamats*.

The magistrate said that the only object in the arbitration was to have a proper settlement, and under the circumstances it was a most satisfactory way. It was a great scandal that these disturbances should have lasted so long. The police had a responsible and difficult work to keep the peace in this great city. At this time of the year, during the Mohurrum, it was of the greatest importance that breaches of peace should as far as possible be prevented, and it was on these considerations that he readily granted the application made by Mr. Brewin. He was glad there was a possibility of settlement, and on the understanding come to before him he allowed the withdrawal of the summons.

Mr. Inverarity presumed every one left the court without a stain on his character.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

THIS, the principal match of the Poona season, commenced at 12 noon yesterday. The North won the toss, and sent in Rice and Wilkins to oppose the bowling of Edlmann and Kilkelly, Rice taking the first ball from Edlmann, by which he was clean bowled. The vacancy was filled by Barton. Wilkins made a single from Kilkelly, and in the next over cut Edlmann for 2. After two maiden overs Wilkins made a single in the slips off Edlmann, and the same from Kilkelly. A maiden over from Edlmann was followed by a single from Barton off Kilkelly, after which Barton tipped Edlmann to leg for 2. Wilkins was next accredited with 3 from Kilkelly, which looked very like leg byes, but they were not called by the umpire. Barton then cut Kilkelly for 3, Wilkins made a single from the next ball. Barton a single from the third, and Wilkins 3 in the slips from the last ball. After a maiden over from Edlmann, Barton made a single from Kilkelly's first ball, and the next was cut for 2 by Wilkins. A maiden over followed, and Clowes then took the ball at the Pavilion end. His first ball was driven to the on for 2 by Wilkins, who also cut the third ball for 3. Wilkins then made 2 to the on from Edlmann, and a single from the next ball, cutting Clowes' first ball for 2. A hard cut from Barton off Clowes was very smartly stopped by Twiss at point, and after two maiden overs, Barton and Wilkins each made a single from Edlmann, the latter sending Clowes to the off for 3 in the next over, in which Barton also put in a single from the last ball. The umpire at the Council Hall end appeared asleep at this stage, giving two overs in succession of only 3 balls. Muir-Mackenzie (left-hand) now came on at the Pavilion end, his first five overs being maidens; meanwhile Barton got Edlmann's first ball nicely away for 2 to square leg, and again for the same; and after a maiden over the same batsman made another single to leg. Wilkins next made a single from Edlmann's first ball, and at last got 2 from Muir-Mackenzie to the on. Barton added a single from Edlmann, and his partner did the same in the next over. Wilkins tipped Mackenzie for a single, and Barton cut him for the same. [50 went up at 1-5 p.m.] After a maiden over from Edlmann, Wilkins sent Mackenzie to the on for 2, and another maiden from both bowlers followed, but after a second maiden from Edlmann, Wilkins made a single, and 4 byes were run. Wilkins then made a single to short leg from Edlmann, Barton cutting the next ball for 2. Three maiden overs followed, and Barton then got a single past the bowler, making another single off Mackenzie's second ball, the next being driven for 2 to the on by Wilkins. Three byes followed, and then Wilkins tipped Edlmann in the slips for a single, and got Mackenzie away to leg for the same. Francis now went on at the Council Hall end, and his last ball was tipped by Wilkins for 2. After a maiden from Mackenzie, Wilkins made 2 to leg from Francis, and another bye was run. Two maiden overs followed, and Wilkins then cut a loose ball from Mackenzie for a single, and again got one from Francis' next over. He next cut Mackenzie very prettily behind the wicket for 4. Francis sent down a maiden over, and General Cox (left-hand) relieved Muir-Mackenzie at the Pavilion end, his second ball being a wide. Barton then sent Francis to the on for 3, and four byes were run off Cox's second ball. The next two overs were maidens, and Wilkins then made 4 past Francis. Two byes from Cox followed, and his last ball was driven by Barton to the on for a single. Wilkins then drove Francis to the on for 3, and again to leg for the same the century going up on the board at 1-50 p. m. Clowes now came on again at the Pavilion end, Wilkins making a single from his second ball and the same from Francis; in the next over Barton also adding one to the on from the same bowler. After another maiden over, an adjournment was made for tiffin, the score being 107 for one wicket, to which Wilkins had contributed 60 and Barton 32.

On the resumption of play after tiffin, Barton made one from Clowes, and Wilkins 2. Edlmann relieved Francis, and Barton put him away for a single to leg. Morris being absent, a chokra was put on to field in his place. Barton got 2 from Clowes through the bad fielding of Swaine at cover-point, and again a single to the on. A leg-bye was then run from Edlmann. Barton next drove Clowes for 2, and then stole a single. Play was now interrupted by the rain, with the score at 119. Wilkins (not out) 62, Barton (not out) 41.

NORTH.

Mr. Wilkins, not out	... ...	62
Captain Rice, b Edlmann	... ...	0
Mr. Barton, not out	... ...	41
Extras	... ...	16
Total	...	119

—*Deccan Herald.*

A NOVEL competition was arranged at a recent volunteer camp in Staffordshire. The programme of the competition as distributed in the camp, may be reprinted, in the hope, however, that Staffordshire will retain its monopoly in nose shows:—

Open to all England, a great Nose Show will be held at the Sergeant's Mess, Camp Whittington Heath, on Thursday, August 9th, 1888.

Class 1.—Reds with the brightest tinge.

Class 2.—Deep reds with white grounds. None but professed abstainers allowed to compete in this class.

Class 3.—Purples (novice class).

Class 4.—Deep purples or fly destructors (old stagers) with best variety of grog blooms.

Class 5.—Blues, with best litter of young ones. Size and greatest number of sprouts to be taken together.

Class 6.—Best perforated or indented nose, with largest number of holes.

Class 7.—Nose nearest imitation of a tomato, in colour and shape.

Class 8.—Pugs, with the most artistic turns.

Class 9.—Wellingtons, with the greatest hump and length.

Class 10.—Flukes or flats, covering most ground.

Class 11.—Best nose for taking snuff, with gold or bronze drops appended.

Class 12.—Champion nose in show (society's silver medal.)

A splendid snuff-box for the best coloured cook's nose.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S "RETALIATION" MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S Message to Congress of the 24th August commences with a reference to the "vexatious interferences" with American commerce, which he sought to end by diplomatic methods. But the Senate had declined to co-operate with him, by rejecting the result of his efforts, without evincing any disposition either to alter or amend its provisions, and with the evident intention that no negotiation should at present be concluded. He is therefore obliged to consider a policy of retaliation, which he considers should be, above all things, thorough and vigorous, and such as will be calculated to inflict most damage upon those "who have injured us, with least harm to ourselves." He therefore solicits two further grants of power, although he will not hesitate upon occasion, to enforce the powers already conferred upon him. The first relates to the privilege of transit in bond duty free, across the United States, territory of Canadian exports and imports. The President estimates that within six years two hundred and seventy million dollars' worth of goods liable to duty under the Unites States tariff have thus been carried to and from Canada, consisting largely of articles carried in British bottoms between Great Britain and her Colony. This privilege of free transit was made reciprocal by the 29th Article of the Treaty of 1871; but in 1886 Canada withdrew it as regards fish caught by Americans, and which they wished to send across the Dominion to the American markets. President Cleveland recommends immediate legislation empowering him to suspend this privilege of free transit.

The President next considers whether Congress is free to suspend this privilege, and he concludes that it is, for the following reasons:—In the first place, he quotes the opinions of the joint High Commissioners to show that they thought the fisheries and the transit privileges were reciprocal; secondly, the law for enforcing the provisions of the Treaty of 1871 sustains this view; and, thirdly, the transit privileges became terminable upon the suspension of the Treaty in 1885. The President bases his course, not upon the violation of the Treaty, but upon the conduct of the Canadians in harassing American fishermen.

President Cleveland next discusses the question of the Lake and Canal Navigation. American public works are, he says, free to Canadians; but every canal and lock in the Dominion of Canada demands tolls from Americans. Moreover, the Canadians violate their agreement that Americans and Canadians shall be subject to equal tolls, by paying rebates upon traffic sent to Canadian ports which is refused to traffic sent to American markets, thus increasing by many times the tolls charged to Americans. He recommends the laying of similar burdens upon Canadian commerce over the American lakes, rivers, and canals by legislation which will empower and enforce an exact reciprocity of treatment. He concludes with the remark that the Government does only half its duty when it merely protects its citizens at home, and permits them to be imposed upon and humiliated by the unfair and over-reaching disposition of other nations. He hopes that the policy he recommends will be enforced calmly and firmly, without the display of any feeling of partisanship.

THE OLDEST CATHOLIC PRIEST IN THE WORLD.

A BANGALORE paper gives an account of the career of the Rev. Father Jarrige, who, a few days ago, entered upon his ninety-third year, and who has not left India since his arrival in this country in the year in which the Queen was born.

The Very Rev. Francis Jarrige was born on the 8th September 1796, in the diocese of Clermont, France. He received his early education in the Seminary of Chavagnes (Vendee), where he subsequently became a professor. He joined the Seminary for foreign Missions at Paris, as a tonsurer in 1817. In Paris he met the Rev. Father Imbert, who afterwards became a bishop, and the Rev. Gagelin, both of whom were subsequently martyred, and since declared "venerable" by his Holiness the Pope. Father Jarrige left the Seminary at Paris after his ordination, in 1819, and embarked the same year with two other priests for Pondicherry. He landed in India the same year, and consequently began his work as an Indian Missionary in the year in which Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India was born. We may also observe that Father Jarrige and his two companions (the latter long since gone to their reward), were the first missionaries that France sent out to foreign parts after the great revolution. Father Jarrige was also, when at Paris, personally known to the great Abbe Dubois, the missionary traveller and writer, whose fame still resounds through this province. Father Jarrige, at the commencement of the career in India, was priest in charge of all the country extending from Ganjam to Cape Comorin. In 1826, Father Jarrige and a native priest were in sole charge of what now constitutes the diocese of Mysore, which at present has one Bishop, thirty-six European and ten native priests. In 1840 Father Jarrige was appointed Pro-Vicar Apostolic of Pondicherry, which vicariate of that time also extended over the present dioceses of Mysore and Coimbatore. Father Jarrige was a venerable and sun-beaten missionary when the Right Rev. Doctors Charbonneaux and Chevalier, late Bishops in succession of Mysore, (or rather Vicars Apostolic) landed at Pondicherry, full of the zeal and ardour of youth, in 1830 and 1838, respectively. Both of these have long since passed away. In 1850 the Vicariate Apostolic of Mysore and Coorg was established, and Mgr. Charbonneaux, the first Bishop Vicar Apostolic, secured the services of the pious and zealous missionary whose birthday is celebrated this day. In 1869 the golden jubilee of Father Jarrige's priesthood was celebrated, and Bishop Charbonneaux, who was then in Rome, a member of the famous Vatican Council, informed his Holiness Pope Pius IX. of the fact. Pope Pius immediately sent his special blessing to Father Jarrige by telegram. The last twenty years of Father Jarrige's active life were spent as Parish Priest of St. Francis Xavier's Church on St. John's Hill. Owing to old age and infirmity, he gave up the charge of this Parish in 1872, and has since led a quiet and secluded life in the Native Ecclesiastical Seminary, on St. John's Hill. He is now, according to the opinion of Mgr. Aglardi, late Delegate Apostolic to India, and several other prelates, the oldest missionary in the world. This venerable priest, though he is blind, retains his memory. He also occasionaly,—another priest assisting him,—says Mass. Naturally he is an object of affectionate interest to the Bishop, clergy, and all Catholics, European and Native, in Mysore, and to very many in other parts of India.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Sept. 12,—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
Town Council Meeting.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
" 13.—Municipal Corporation.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
" 15.—Legislative Council, Poona.
" 17.—Taboot Day.
Parsee New Year's Day.
" 18.—Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.
" 19.—Town Council Meeting.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 26.—Town Council Meeting.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Legislative Council, Poona.
Oct. 4.—Poona Horse Show.
" 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
" 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
" 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 13.—Dinner to Lord Dufferin by the Byculla Club.
" 19.—Madras Races.
" 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 24.—Madras Races.
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

CALCUTTA AND THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE *Englishman* says:—

We are informed that the Government of India has finally negatived the proposal to run a special train between Bombay and Calcutta on the English mail-days. But, so far as we are aware, the proposal which was more immediately under consideration was the acceleration of the ordinary mail train on the plan proposed some time ago by Sir Bradford Leslie,—a plan by which the journey might be curtailed by twelve hours. We believe that by attaching a dining-car to the trains, by shunting at Naini without going on needlessly across the Jumna Bridge to the Allahabad station, and by the adoption of the Westinghouse break, the acceleration by twelve hours would be by no means a difficult feat. No doubt the change would cost a little more, and the Government of India does not regard the most important mail service in the country with the same liberality as, say, the Black Mountain expedition. Probably, however, the opposition has been promoted by those who desire to maintain the established system and existing interests. The proposed arrangements for dining cars would perhaps interfere with the contract for the refreshment rooms, and this may be a serious practical difficulty although, somehow it calls up the image of Stephenson's cow. At the same time, the existence of difficulties of greater or less magnitude was never denied, and the opinion of the public that it is the duty of the Government to overcome these difficulties will not be lessened by the announcement that it has "negatived" the present proposals. We should imagine that the Government of India is heartily sick of the wearisome iteration of its old apology in such cases. Doubtless it has no money, and the project is not one that is likely to yield a large profit, but we would venture to suggest that this is an object for which Eastern India has reason to expect support even if it entails a considerable loss. The Government cannot expect to confine its activity exclusively to "productive" works, and if ever there was a scheme for which assistance might be claimed it is the proposal to accelerate the English mail service of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Assam, and Burma. There are certain aspects of this matter to which the Government can hardly have given due attention.

After the annual variation caused by the change of monsoon, our homeward mail service will resume its ordinary course from Tuesday, the 18th instant. With the accelerated speed of the journey from Brindisi to Bombay, the weekly P. and O. steamer will, no doubt, continue to be signalled at the latter port on Sunday, and our letters will, therefore, ordinarily reach us, as now, on Wednesday morning. There will, of course, be occasions on which a long suffering but disgusted Calcutta public will find itself unnecessarily deprived for 24 hours of its looked for home correspondence, owing to the steamer's arrival at Bombay being delayed until an hour or so after midnight on Sunday. But with regard to the special train which is sent off from Bombay provided the mails are signalled by midnight, why should it not be available to bring through our letters independently of the ordinary passenger service starting, in fact, at any hour of the night or day when the steamer may arrive? Of late years, in Europe and America, quick postal deliveries and the rapid conveyance of mails have been constant subjects of study, and the occasion of some of the greatest triumphs in steam locomotion. It is surely, then, a matter of grave reproach that our Government should treat with apparent indifference a question of the acceleration of the English mail service. It is not very difficult to imagine the indignation which would be excited in London were the Indian mails to be detained at Brindisi after the manner in which they are kept back at Bombay, the representations that the British Government would immediately make to the Ministers of King Humbert, and the persistent questioning to which the English Postmaster-General would be subjected in the House of Commons. After all, the running of the special engine to, say, Allahabad instead of Jubbulpur, is surely no great matter, and it might be expected that the East Indian Railway would willingly accede to an arrangement which has been working for a considerable period on the G. I. P. line. So far as we are aware, there is no published statement of the objections and difficulties that stand in the way, so that, in urging the proposal, we are to a certain extent in the dark. We do not know, at least, from what quarter the opposition comes. At the same time, we do know what the public on this side of India think and say of the inability of the Government to effect the proposed acceleration.

But there is another and more important improvement which ought to be effected in our European mail service *via* Bombay. It has previously been pointed out in these columns that not only does commercial and social Bombay enjoy the pleasure of reading its home letters while those for Calcutta are lying for nearly a whole day in the post-office awaiting the departure of the evening train, but that it possesses the solid advantage of being able to reply thereto during the week in which they are received. Calcutta, though separated from Bombay by no more than a 60 hours' railway journey, is yet in this particular one week further from England by post. Thus, assuming that the mail steamer arrives at Bombay on Sunday, our letters do reach us until Wednesday morning or some 12 hours after our weekly European mail has been closed at the Post Office. While Bombay, then is able to send off a reply to a letter received on Sunday by the steamer leaving on Friday, Calcutta is unable to do so until the departure of the steamer leaving seven days later. The 1,409 miles separating Calcutta from Bombay are covered by rail in 60 hours, which gives an average speed including stoppages of only 23½ miles per hour; and this, too, at a time when steamships are carrying the mails between Europe and America at a higher rate of speed across the Atlantic, and "Flying Scotchmen" are tearing from London to Edinburgh in less than eight hours. It is not denied that the rate at which the Bombay mail train travels could be readily accelerated to a speed which would save at least twelve hours in the journey each way. All, then, that is needed to place Calcutta on an equality with Bombay as regards its postal communication with Europe is the sanction of Government to the running of a fast train to carry the overland mails between the two places. This sanction has, so far, been most unreasonably withheld, as though mere sentiment only were at stake. The change is, however, demanded as a convenience of considerable importance to the commercial community of Calcutta. It is too commonly assumed that, because business with Europe is now usually conducted by telegraph, a delay of a day in the receipt of, or a week in the reply to, letters is of no consequence. It is certain, however, that no merchant will use the wires when the post will equally serve his purpose; hence, whatever tends to curtail the time now required for the conveyance of letters to and from Europe will equally tend to relieve commerce of part of the heavy telegraphing expenses which now penalise its operations. Again, all new or special business depends upon its conditions being fully explained and thoroughly understood by both parties to it. For such, the telegraphed wire is, the initiatory stages of these transactions, quite useless, but it is hardly necessary to urge that the advantage of being able to send a reply to a letter from Europe one mail earlier that at present would be a most valuable concession to Calcutta merchants. It may seem a small matter to Government that a large amount of business of the kind we have referred to—business dependent on a common understanding as to its conditions and the formal confirmation of its terms—should be hindered by an unnecessary delay of a week, but to Calcutta merchants the delay is always vexatious, and is frequently the cause of direct loss. We trust that this matter will be more fully considered before the present Government comes to a final decision.

IT is said to be the intention of the French Government to contract for supplies to the Tonkin Army of occupation in France instead of on the spot, in order to support French trade. A correspondent shows that by buying American and Australian instead of French flour, Tonkin saved a million francs on the last contract, and the project of the Minister simply means that Tonkin would be drained to "protect" a few merchants in France.

A NEILGHERRIES paper "had the pleasure to witness" at an Ootacamund church on a recent Sunday, a remarkable yawn. The person referred to indulged himself in such a portentous yawn that the jaw refused to return to its natural position; in short, he had dislocated it, and it was only by speedy surgical aid for which he rushed out of Church that the offending member was replaced. The question has been raised whether, in the event of more dire results having followed, damages could have been received from the clergyman who was responsible for the yawn.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

A PERILOUS BALLOON VOYAGE.

THE *Independence Belge* publishes further particulars relative to the ascent of the balloon of the Aerostatic Corps of Engineers, and of the rescue in the Channel of the aeronauts by the steamer Warrior. The ascent was made from the Artillery Grounds of Berchem, in Belgium, the car containing M. Toulet, Captain Mahauden, and Lieutenant Croy. It was at eleven o'clock at night that the aeronauts left the ground. The departure was effected under the most favourable circumstances, with a light breeze blowing from the south-east. When the balloon reached a certain height it encountered a contrary current, for the balloon took the direction of Mechlin. It was lost to view half an hour after its departure. But about half-past twelve at night the customers sitting outside the Cafe Durand, at Antwerp, were greatly surprised to see the balloon once more. It is estimated that it was about sixty metres from the ground, which must be pretty exact, since Captain Mahauden was heard distinctly when he inquired where he was, also his reply of "*Merci*" when the information was given him. The people in the streets saw ballast being thrown out, whereupon the balloon rose rapidly to a great height, taking a north-westerly direction. The current, however, could not have been strong, for it did not move rapidly. Great fears were entertained for the safety of the aeronauts, especially as no news whatever was heard of them during the whole of the next day and night. It was not till one o'clock on the 22nd that a despatch was received from the Burgomaster of Dunkirk, who notified that the British steamer Warrior had picked them up at sea.

The *Gazette de Bruxelle* contains a description of the reception given the aeronauts on their return to that city. They arrived at the Gare du Midi at about eight o'clock, and were warmly congratulated on their escape by their friends, who had assembled in large numbers on the platform to greet them. Only Lieut. Croy and M. Toulet stayed, Captain Mahauden going on to Antwerp. The two aeronauts were carried in triumph out of the station. It was at a cafe on the Place de la Constitution where the crowd joined in the enthusiasm. They cheered vigorously for MM. Croy and Toulet. A little later on Lieut. Croy gave the following narrative of his voyage and rescue. He said that there was nothing when the ascent was made to lead to the supposition that the balloon would drift out to sea. Pilot balloons had been sent up, which at first took a northerly direction, and when they arrived at a great altitude turned to the west—that is to say, towards Germany. The balloon did not rise high in the first instance. It passed over Antwerp at a height of two hundred metres. It was very dark, and little could be discerned except the Scheldt, which was crossed twice. When over Walchren Island the aeronauts made a mistake, and imagined they were going towards the west, when in reality they were drifting over the North Sea. It was then about half-past two a.m., the balloon being sufficiently low for the lights of the fishing boats to be perceived, and for the fishermen to be heard calling out to them that they were drifting to sea. Ballast was at once thrown out, with the hope that a favourable current might be met with at a greater altitude. At dawn, five a.m., the balloon descended once more, the car touching the water. As little ballast possible was then thrown out, so as to await the favourable moment of the appearance of a vessel to make their escape. At six o'clock a big fishing smack was made out, but though the men on board must have seen the balloon it hove out of sight. The aeronauts began to despair, and by getting rid of the remainder of their ballast they rose to a height of two thousand metres.

Before that M. Toulet had made a sort of special anchor for the balloon consisting of a sailcloth tied to the end of a rope. At about seven o'clock the aeronauts caught sight of the smoke of a steamer coming from the North. Hope returned to them, and M. Toulet again opened the valves and the balloon descended. This happened at about one thousand two hundred metres from Zierikzee. The steamer was advancing at full steam towards the spot where the balloon had fallen, and where it was floating in a collapsed state on a rather rough sea. The speed of the vessel was only nine miles an hour, and when a few hundred yards from the balloon a boat manned by four sailors was launched to rescue them. It was high time. The car had served to keep them afloat, but those who were in it were almost exhausted. Lieut. Croy, the only one of the three passengers who could swim, had taken off his uniform and thrown it into the sea. Dressed only in his drawers, he was waiting to assist his companions. Captain Mahauden was so exhausted that he was almost in a fainting condition. M. Toulet himself, though accustomed to the emotions attending on ballooning, had begun to lose his presence of mind. Great precautions had to be taken in getting into the boat. All three of the aeronauts abandoned the car at the same moment. The balloon, thus lightened of the weight of the three men, shot out of sight. The rescued men were taken on board the steamer, which was a merchant vessel named the Warrior, Captain Cave, bound from St. Petersburg to Dunkirk. The aeronauts received the greatest attention from every one on board. After a thirty-six hours' voyage the vessel reached Dunkirk. Before putting in signals had been made, so that the rescue of the aeronauts was known in Belgium before they landed.

INOCULATION FOR CHOLERA.

THE following is the chief part of a paper of Doctor Gamaleia, of Odessa, on vaccination against Asiatic cholera, recently read in Paris:—

"The author has only applied to cholera two great principles of the 'experimental method'—that of progressive virulence and that of chemical vaccine matter. It is known that the ordinary forms of the cholera vibrion are so little virulent that M. Koch, who discovered them, thought, after many failures, that cholera could not be communicated to animals by inoculation. The pupils of M. Pasteur at the time of the French expedition to Egypt only once succeeded in communicating cholera to one hen. Now it is an easy matter to give the cholera virus excessive virulence. All that is necessary is to introduce it into a pigeon after passing through a guinea-pig. It then kills pigeons by producing a dry cholera. What is still more important is that the microbe appears also in the blood of the pigeons. After a few passages this microbe acquires such virulence that the blood of the pigeons in a dose of one or two drops kills all fresh pigeons in from eight to 12 hours. This virus kills also guinea-pigs in still smaller doses. . . . With this deadly virus we have been able to establish the existence of an immunity from cholera. Thus we inoculated a pigeon twice with the ordinary (non-virulent) virus of cholera, first in the pectoral muscles, next in the abdominal cavity. The pigeon had become proof against repeated infection by the most virulent virus in the blood of pigeons. The fact of immunity was thus ascertained. Now if this passage virus is developed in a nutritive broth, and is afterwards heated to 120deg. for 20 minutes to kill all the microbes it contains, it is possible to show that the heat has left in existence a very active substance in the sterilized broth. This broth, in fact, contains a poisonous substance which produces characteristic phenomena in the animals experimented on. Inoculated to the extent of four cubic centimetres to one guinea-pig, the sterilized broth produces a progressive fall of temperature, and death in 20 or 24 hours. On dissection there is found a swollen state of the stomach and intestines, and, as was to be expected, a complete absence of cholera microbes. Pigeons succumb in this way with the same morbid phenomena, but their death is produced only by a dose of 12 cubic centimetres injected at once. If, on the contrary, there is introduced into them the same quantity of 12 cubic centimetres, but in three, four, or five days (by injecting, for instance, eight cubic centimetres the first day and four cubic centimetres two days after), they are not killed. There is, besides, shown to exist in these pigeons a phenomenon of the highest importance. They have become proof against cholera. The most virulent virus—the blood of a pigeon inoculated even to the amount of half a cubic centimetre—is no longer able to kill them. The vaccination of guinea-pigs is still more easily carried out by introducing into them the poisonous and vaccinating broth in a quantity of two cubic centimetres. They are vaccinated at two or three sittings. Thus we find here a method of vaccination for the prevention of cholera. The method is founded, as has been shown, on the employment of sterile vaccinating matter, and it possesses all the advantages of chemical vaccination—certainty and security—as the chemical vaccinating matter can be strictly measured and introduced in doses small enough to be quite inoffensive, while the total can give the quantity desired, for complete immunity is obtained without danger and without exception. We consequently hope that this method might be applied to human vaccination to preserve the populations from Asiatic cholera."

M. Pasteur, after reading the note stated that Dr. Gamaleia had expressed his readiness to repeat the experiments at Paris in presence of a committee of the Academy of Sciences and to try on himself the inoffensive and sufficient dose for human vaccination. He is ready to undertake a journey into countries where cholera prevails to prove the efficacy of his method. M. Pasteur added that he need scarcely say that he accepted with the greatest satisfaction the offers to conduct the experiments in his laboratory made by Dr. Gamaleia. The letter was referred to the committee, which has a prize of 100,000f. in its hands for a cure for cholera, and it was [illegible] that the experiment should be postponed till [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

LOST, a BULL-DOG, white, Tail and Ears uncut, on Sunday last. Anybody bringing the same to the PHOTO STUDIO, School of Arts compound, will be rewarded.

ENGLISH HOTEL, FORT, is the most commodious Hotel, unrivalled for comfort and cleanliness. Terms moderate.

ATKINSON'S SCENT, different varieties, Re. 1-12; VIOLET POWDER, As. 4; Silk Puff Bags, As. 12; Toilet Soaps, &c.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

WANTED, a European or Eurasian NURSERY GOVERNESS. All found. Liberal wages.—Apply personally to "X.," care of this office.

COME AND SEE our new useful ware in Majolica, such as Cheese Preservers, Bread Plates, Egg Stands, Butters, Spittoons, Jugs, &c., so pretty and yet so cheap, all LATEST NOVELTIES.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a CARDER, for a Mill in Bombay. None need apply who has no practical experience, extending over a long period.—Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

KARACHI GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—WANTED immediately, an ASSISTANT MASTER qualified to teach up to the VIII. Standard.—Apply with testimonials and state qualifications and salary required, to Revd. A. B. WATSON, Honorary Secretary.

WANTED, a WIFE pure European; age between 26 and 30; respectably connected; unexceptionable character; good housewife; fond of children; fairly well educated; of Church of England.—Apply "EUROPEAN," care of *Bombay Gazette*

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics

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VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, the most comfortable, Central and accommodative Hotel in Matheran, will RE-OPEN from October next. Applications to be addressed to "PROPRIETORS," Poona Hotel, Poona, till 1st October.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cunnisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured. "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers.—H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents.—Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGUR and Co., Market.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE for 14 days. All goods greatly reduced.—Mrs. TAYLOR'S Ladies' Outfitting Establishment, 25, Medow St., Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Ices, Tea, Coffee, and Wines.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

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DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

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THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.

We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.

Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.

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Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
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BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand,
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

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SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
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And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF A LARGE CLAIM AGAINST MR. PREM, CHUND ROYCHUND.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 311 of 1886.

Tribhovandass Munguldass Nuthoobhai.........Plaintiff.
vs.
Premchund Roychund and Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Premchund Roychund ....Defendants.

In pursuance of the directions contained in the order made in the above suit, and bearing date the 11th day of August, 1888, the following claim will be sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the rooms of the undersigned, No. 5, Apollo Street.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, interest, claim and demand, of the abovenamed plaintiff and Rao Bahadoor Nana Morojee, the trustees of a Gujarati writing of trust, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1863, and executed by the late Candass Narandass, under the decree, dated the 17th day of January, 1887, made in this suit, whereby it is amongst other things ordered and decreed that the defendant Premchund Roychund do pay to the plaintiff and the said Rao Bahadoor Nana Morojee, the sum of Rs. 94,649-8 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit taxed at Rs. 1,1·5-12, and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, upon the amount of the said judgment, from the date thereof until payment, but on account of which said decree the trustees received and recovered the sum of Rs. 1,500 which will be retained by them.

The claim will be put up for sale as mentioned in the particulars of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE and NICHOLSON, Attorneys of the abovenamed plaintiff, and Rao Bahadoor Nana Morojee, the trustees, No. 79, Meadows Street.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong second-hand Office Shigram.
1 powerful grey arab horse, 14-3, goes in single and double harness, very quiet.
1 handsome strong high-wheeled dog-cart.
1 strong bareilley cart with hood.

Under instructions from the Port Storekeeper, State Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the State Railway store yard, Nesbitt Lane, Byculla, a large quantity of fish plates, brakegear, brass bars, door bolts, brackets, brass catches for venetians, large iron chains, blue glass sheets for windows, carriage door handles, hinges, springs, steel for windows brass staples, signal glasses, new carriage roof lamps, augurs, carpenters' tools, files, hammers, pics, powras, platelayers, cases of paints steel and iron rails, turn-tables, roof and sheds of timber and tiles, &c., &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th September 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

5 cases about 200 pieces fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers, and suits, each piece containing from 10 to 15 yards.

In lots to suit all purchasers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Dock, shed No. 7.

Ex. s.s. Bothwell Castle.

A quantity of horse fittings, consisting of boards and planks of various sizes, wooden and tin buckets, bolts, nuts, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

On account and at the risk of Futtaychund Khoopchund.—

V B ex
1335 1491-1500—5 barrels alizarine.

On account and at the risk of Laloobhoy Vithuldass—

V B
0 3529-43—15 barrels, alizarine.

On SATURDAY, the 15th September, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Rutnagur Lodge," Falkland Road, near the Bapty's Flour Mill, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging duplex lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, &c., the property of Mr. Dhunjibhai Maneckjee Munasett.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CHURNEYWADY, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property belonging to the estate of the late Ahmed Adam, viz:—

All that piece of Fazundaree ground belonging to the late Cushna Mucconji, Fazundar, together with the messuage or dwelling house of two compartments standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the Southern side of Churney Wady, in the part called Dhakla Ropa, in the Registration subdistrict of Fort, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, containing by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a gully and the house of Nowrojee Cursetjee, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the Churney Wady Lane, and on the south by a sweeper's passage and house of Aa hiaroo Pestonjee Sorabjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property in Nacoda Street, otherwise called Colsa Mohola, without the Fort.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 20th September, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property belonging to the estate of the late Ahmed Adam.

All that piece of ground, together with the three-storyeed dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Nacoda Street, otherwise called Colsa Mohola, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 12 feet in breadth and about 30 feet in length, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 38 and 40, and bounded on the east by the property of Mahomed Arkiawalla, on the west by the Jamatkhana, on the north by the property of Essa Allana, and on the west by the said Nacoda Street or Colsa Moholla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, next the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon, opposite "Byramjee Hall," the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square Pianoforte by Schiemayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, nearly new, a handsome strong-built light dog-cart, very little used, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oil paintings, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, Madras cane matting, valuable books, &c., the property of Captain M. CORKERY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 10th September, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11.

SILVER, according to Reuter, was 3-16d. per oz. higher than on Saturday in London yesterday, at 42⅝d; but private telegrams quote the metal as high as 42⅞d. per oz. with a demand for the Continent. Some eight lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay were placed by the Indian Council yesterday at rates ranging from 1s. 4¼d. to 1s. 4 5-16d, the extreme price showing an advance of 1-16d. on Friday's extra sale, and of 5-32d. on last Wednesday's allotment rate. Rupee Securities advanced ½ per cent. for Fours, at £68½, and 1½ per cent. in the other denomination, at £71¼. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged at 98⅜ and 104¾, respectively. French Rentes were steady in Paris at 106; but Exchange on London was again a centime higher, making the rate Francs 25·43.

Yesterday's quotations for Linseed show a rise of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Seed to arrive by either route, and of 3d. to 6d. per quarter in Liverpool quality, the tone of the market having been firm. Rapeseed was likewise firm, but unchanged in value; as also was Poppyseed. Wheat was steady, the only change in prices wired being an advance of 3d. per quarter in Club No. 2 to arrive *via* the canal. The Sheep Skin Sales opened in London yesterday, heavy weights fetching ½d. per lb. higher.

The advance of 1-16d. in spot Mid-Uplands in Liverpool on Saturday was followed yesterday by a further rise to the same extent, bringing the price to 6 1 16d. per lb. The market closed firm with more doing in Surats at hardening rates, though with no quotable change, and of these 1,200 bales were taken out of the 14,000 sold. American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher for September-October; 1-32d. for October-November; and 1-64d. in all more distant positions.

The Manchester Market had been firm in sympathy with Cotton.

In New York the spot price was 1-16 cent higher yesterday at 10½ cents; but December Futures were 6 points lower, at 9·72 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales, against 22,000 bales last year, and 12,100 bales for the corresponding day in 1886, the comparative totals for the three years since the 1st September being as follows:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Two days' Receipts ..	18,000	39,000	22,200
Since 1st inst...........	57,000	139,000	76,500

The Washington Agricultural Bureau Report which has been expected with some eagerness in Cotton circles all day arrived through Reuter late this evening. It states that the average condition of the Cotton crop in ten Cotton States is 83 13-16 per cent., which compares unfavourably with last month, when the condition was estimated at 87 15-16, but favourably with the two preceding years, when it was put down at 82 per cent., and 82·8 per cent., respectively, for the same month. The report adds that the crop has been damaged by drought, rust, and caterpillar; and that the picking has been delayed by unfavourable weather.

MONEY.—The weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, issued a day late owing to the holiday yesterday, shows an increase in the Cash Balance of some seventeen lakhs. The decrease in Government Deposits on Saturday was within four lakhs, and it will be seen from the subjoined figures that a considerable diminution had taken place under the heads of Loans and Bills Discounted, against which there was a comparatively small decrease in other than Public Deposits, the net falling off in trade and private requirements being represented by nearly twenty-three lakhs. The following are the changes shown:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec Rs.	3,93,573
Do. do. Branches	Dec. „	1,11,842
Other Deposits	Dec. „	2,67,000
Government Securities	Inc. „	34,233
Loans	Dec. „	9,33,520
Bills Discounted	Dec. „	15,25,983
Cash with other Banks	Dec. „	4,61,047
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. „	17,05,980

COTTON.—Although the Washington telegram is only to hand as we write, its purport would appear to have been surmised and has been anticipated by considerable contracts in our coming crop at a material advance in rates. European buyers have been in the market both yesterday and to-day, and are reported to have booked, together with native operators, some 10,000 bales of "Good" Broach for March delivery at Rs.231-2; and considerable quantities of "Good" Bhownuggur and Dharwar, for May, at Rs. 201-2 and Rs. 206, respectively; of Jalgaum, for March, at Rs. 199-200; and of Bengals, at Rs. 169 for "Good," Rs. 175 for "Fully Good," and Rs. 189-90 for "Fine" for January delivery. A line of "Good" Khangaum, for March, is also reported at Rs. 209. In ready stuff very little has been doing, the only transactions reported being 400 bales of Barsee taken at Rs. 212½; and 150 Wadwan, at Rs. 202½-5 per candy.

WHEAT has been in much less demand to-day, and only a moderate business has transpired; but the tone of the market has been steady, with prices unchanged all round.

SEEDS also are out of favour, and little has been done to-day in any description; but previous rates are quoted both for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	466	bales.
Wheat	100,726	cwts.
Linseed	11,639	„
Rapeseed	12,891	„
Poppyseed	1,445	„

FREIGHTS are firm, with room for this and next month hardly obtainable at any price. Business has been done to-day for Liverpool, February shipment, at 21s. 6d.; and for Marseilles, for May shipment, at 20s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE, as might have been expected from the tenor of advices from the other side, opened firm and advancing again, nominally at 1s. 4¼ for Bank Wire Transfer, and 1s. 4 9-32d for Demand; but rates hardened at once after one or two transactions in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 15-32d. for ready and 1s. 4½d. for February delivery. 1s. 4 5-16d. for forward Telegraphic from October, and 1s. 4 11-32d. from March were quoted. Considerable business has been done to-day in Mercantile Bills at 1s. 4 17-32d. for various deliveries this year; and at 1s. 4 11-32d. in Telegraphic for March transfer between Banks and Bank Telegraphic and Demand at the same rate for next month. The tone was firm at closing at our quotations, say:—

Bank Bills on demand	......	1s. 4 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	.	1s. 4 13-32d.	„
Credits	do.	...1s. 4 17-32d.	„
Francs	do.	...1·75	

GOVERNMENT PAPER, in sympathy with the advance at home, has been firm at higher rates, though without much business passing. Fours for Money were quoted in the morning at 101¼, and for account at 101, and after drooping a little they closed at those rates, with the October account called 100-13-16; and 4½ per cent. Paper 10t nominal.

SHARES have attracted but little attention to-day, and the following are the only changes which we have to note:—Bhaloo Mucconji Mill shares have declined Rs. 15; Ripon, Rs. 10; and Oriental, Rs. 5. Anglo-Indian have advanced Rs. 2. Mofussil Press are Rs. 5 higher. Bombay-Burma trading are Rs. 55 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 10 per share for the others.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	400	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,210
Albert Ginning Co. ..	10	500	500	Rs.	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10	1,100	1,10	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	820	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P Co., Ld	10	20	20	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press	10	12	125	Rs. 15	172½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,880	Rs. 6 0	590
East India Press Co.	0	,00	1,00	Rs. 130	1,200
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld...	400	25	...	..	265
Fort Press Co.	16	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,500
French Press Co.	90	50	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	45	500	500	Rs.	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,00	250	250	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,50	125	12	Rs.	6J
Mofussil Co.	3,12	400	40	Rs. 0	412½
					539
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	600	60	Rs. 60	540
New Indian Press	4,000	125	12	Rs. 10	85
Prince of W. Press ...	60	500	10	Rs. 30	80
					315
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	50	500	500	Rs. 70	440
Sind Press Co.	40	2,000	750	Rs. 50	440
					4 0
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	501	25	580
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	R	64

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

MACKENZIE—September 8, at Hydrabad, Sind, the wife of M. D. Mackenzie, Surgeon, Sind Commission, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1888

THE race to the North which is being run with such keen spirit on English and Scottish railways this tourist season will be imitated some day on a far grander scale by a race to Europe from India by competing railway systems. Unless some tremendous war in the immediate future violently interrupts the spread of civilization in Asia, it is about as certain as anything can be that India will be eventually connected with Europe by almost or quite continuous railroads. In that not very distant future, which some of us may hope to see, we shall have the choice of going North by a Great Northern line or a North-Western line of far huger dimensions than their English counterparts. The South-Western will go by the Euphrates Valley, and the Great Northern will pass through Afghanistan on its way to the Black Sea or perhaps straight to Moscow. These two railways will compete hard for traffic and passengers, offering the attractions of speed and economy, and under the influence of this competition the distance between India and England will be reduced to about a ten days' journey. It is true that much remains to be done. But as surely as the first lines laid down between Manchester and Liverpool involved as a necessary consequence the construction of railways all over England and Scotland, so surely does the mutual approach of the Indian and Russian railway systems harbinger their ultimate meeting with all the great consequences which that meeting will entail. At present they are less than 700 miles apart, and on the map of Asia the Indian railway system seems to be pushing out the Bolan branch like an outstretched arm to grasp the Russian Transcaspian line at Dopchak, its most southern point. This comparatively short interval—short that is to say as compared with Asiatic distances—presents few engineering difficulties. There is plenty of water and plenty of inhabitants on the route, and the mountains of Paropamisus have dwindled down on close inspection to a very inconsiderable altitude. The political difficulties of its construction cannot last for ever. Either Afghanistan will be civilised and consolidated under the rule of a powerful and progressive native dynasty, which will seize the chances of wealth presented by a railway that would probably double the population of the country it traverses, or else the Afghans will plunge into hopeless disunion and so pave the way for their own subjection. In either case the railway will be constructed sooner or later.

Let us then follow in imagination one of the courses that we ourselves or at any rate our children will traverse on their homeward journeys. As the Afghan railway is still only a dream of the future, the task of describing it may be left unattempted for the present. Let us then suppose that the Afghan railway has carried us safely to the Russian junction of Dopchak. From that point onward we are on locomotive trodden ground which has been traversed by a considerable number of intelligent travellers, most of whom seem to have been French and German. Englishmen cannot readily gain admission to the carriages of the Transcaspian railway, but several Frenchmen were with General Annenkoff its constructor when he lately celebrated its completion to Samarcand. One of these French guests has written in the *Journal des Debats* an account of his journey to that city, but his account is too vague to be of much practical use. Another French traveller who has just published a book describing his *Voyage a Merv*, which he visited in the autumn of 1886, will be a more serviceable guide. The railway had not then been completed as far as Samarcand, but that does not matter, as Samarcand and Merv too, for that matter, do not lie on the main course between India and the Black Sea. Thus our homeward bound Anglo-Indian, unless he wishes to visit the tomb of Tamerlane, will not follow the line to its terminus, but will turn to the left, taking the train bound for the shores of the Caspian. The Transcaspian railway trains are not uncomfortable to travel in. Even a second-class ticket entitles one to the use of a bed and to admittance to the refreshment car. The passenger can stretch his legs by walking about all over the train, which privilege is highly to be valued on a long railway journey. Whenever he feels inclined he can stroll along into the refreshment car and get a draught of Crimean wine, beer of Kazan, or, if he wishes to follow the customs of the country he is passing through, he may drink *borchtch*, a local beverage made of sour milk. At Askhabad you can get excellent mutton cutlets and slices of the most delicious melons in the world. Such diversions will be the more appreciated, as the route to the Caspian is either extremely hot or extremely cold, according to the season of the year, and on the whole not very interesting. You have not much chance of an adventure by the way. There is little fear of the train being looted by Turcoman land pirates. The country is so well pacified that there is more chance of danger from running into a cavalcade of camels the drivers of which are very slow in mastering the fact that the railroad is not specially intended for their convenience. The train in which M. Boulanger travelled to Merv destroyed two fine camels after chasing them for some distance along the line. Near the Caspian the North-East wind sometimes blows with such tremendous force between the Great and Small Balkans that it can bring a train moving northwards to a dead stop. But no fatal accidents are reported as due to this cause.

Starting from Dopchak the train for Europe moves in a north-westerly direction through the oasis of Attek towards Askhabad. As you approach that important station you can see winding down from the Persian mountains on the left the road from Meshed, which, according to M. Boulanger, is the only route by which an English force from Persia could advance to cut the Russian communications between Merv and the Caspian. Such being the case it is satisfactory to learn that the Russians have in two years spent 150,000 roubles on the repair of the road. Near Askhabad everywhere may be seen small towers in which the inhabitants of the oasis of Akhal Teppe took refuge when their kinsmen from Merv made plundering inroads into their territory. Thirty miles north-west of Askhabad the train passes the fort of Geok Teppe, at last captured by Skobeleff after a sanguinary struggle in 1881, and finally after traversing the black sands of the desert of Karakoum deposits its passengers on the shores of the Caspian. The steamer takes you in twenty hours across the Caspian to the petroleum city of Baku. You are lucky if you have a quiet voyage across, for the Russian sailors declare that the Black Sea is worse than the Mediterranean, and that the Caspian is more dangerous than the Black Sea. Baku itself is notoriously ugly, but the railway on its course to Batoum, a distance of five hundred miles traversed in two days, passes through some of the finest scenery in the world. The train has to go slowly on account of the extremely mountainous character of the country. At one place it rises to the enormous height of nearly 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. The gradients are often very steep, sometimes as steep as 1 in 25 which is a more precipitous descent than could easily be found on any ordinary European or Indian railway. The Caspian slope of the isthmus between that sea and the Black Sea is much in want of the elaborate system of irrigation to which it formerly owed its productive powers. The Russians have in view an immense scheme of irrigation which has been planned by two English specialists. According to their calculation the carrying out of the scheme should cost 200 million of roubles and would add 1,200 million of roubles to the value of land in the isthmus. If this estimate is correct Transcaucasia is a promising field for speculative syndicates. But the wealth and beauty of the country have been so often described by the many travellers to Baku, that it has become familiar to us and need not be recounted in detail. From Batoum, the Northern terminus of the Transcaucasian railway, a steamer at present conveys passengers in three days to Odessa. Thus we have all the material necessary for easily calculating the length of time that the journey from India to London would take if the Bolan line were continued through Candahar and Herat to the Russian station of Dopchak. The seventeen hundred miles of railway between Quetta and Batoum would at an average of twenty miles an hour, the average at present generally maintained on Indian railways, take about three days and a half. If we add to this, say three days spent in crossing the Black Sea and the Caspian, Odessa would be reached from Quetta in six days and a half. Adding to this the journeys from Bombay to Quetta and from Odessa to London, we find that the Bombay mails might get to London in twelve days. Nor would this long be acquiesced in as the ultimate limit of rapid communication between India and Europe. A railway through the Euphrates Valley, Persia, and Beluchistan or any other railway that would save its passengers the time lost in crossing the Black Sea and Caspian would make the journey nearly two days shorter, so that looking as far as one can into the future we may anticipate that before the end of the present century, if the progress of the world is not suddenly arrested, Bombay will be no more than ten days distant from England.

ON the 5th of the present month the Government of India in the Home Department issued a resolution reviewing the provincial reports on the administration of jails in the year 1887. In the year in question there were 741 jails and lock-ups for the reception of prisoners, showing a reduction of thirteen district and subordinate jails as compared with the previous year, the number of central jails remaining the same. The number of prisoners when the year began was 76,738, a number which was reduced before the end of the year by about 800. Her Majesty's Jubilee occurred during the year, and increased the average of discharges. The number of male prisoners in the year amounted to 426,646, while the females numbered only 22,055. The number discharged for Jubilee and other reasons was 372,819, nearly 10,000 more than were discharged in 1886. Some 23,000 convicts were released on the occasion of the Jubilee, but only 6,000 of these would have remained in prison till the close of the year if there had been no exceptional act of grace. It is mentioned as satisfactory that the clemency shown did not contribute in any considerable degree to the amount of crime in the year; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, out of 7,242 convicts liberated, only 174 found their way back to jail. Of the 9,412 women sent to jail more than half were sentenced to not more than a month. Nearly 6,000 were married women, and the widows were 2,675. The scarcity which prevailed in the North-West, the Punjaub and the Central Provinces added to the amount of petty crime amongst the agricultural classes, but on the whole the year showed a diminution in crime, though the material decline in sentences for transportation and death is chiefly attributed to the restoration of order in Burma. Several matters of interest respecting jail discipline are dealt with at length in the resolution, Mr. MacDonnell bringing together much suggestive information. The Governor-General in Council expresses the satisfaction of the Government at the substantial decline in the number of corporal punishments. The improvement is attributed to the admonitions of the Government, and it is pointed out that discipline in Indian jails is better now than when punishments were more numerous and more severe. His Excellency in Council calls attention, however, to a defect which requires speedy correction—that prisoners are still sometimes punished with whippings for very trivial offences.

SOME of the veteran examiners in Oriental Languages and Literature for the University have been superseded by others whose competency has to be tested by results. The change may be for better or for worse; but the public are entitled to know the reasons for the change. Now when several of the Oriental languages not recognised before have been admitted as second languages for examination, it becomes a question of some importance whether the local Syndicate possesses the special qualifications for the selection of efficient examiners in those languages. How many of the four Syndics in Arts have any acquaintance with Oriental languages, philology and literature? One gentleman among them is known to be an eminent scholar in Sanscrit. But there are other Oriental languages, such as Persian, Arabic, Zend, and Pehlvi, recognised second languages, with which not one of the gentlemen constituting the Syndicate is conversant. It would be a great pity to have the standard for Oriental languages lowered below that which is deemed essential in the case of English or other European language. Some years ago the examination in Oriental languages and literature was on a very low level indeed. Under the examiners now displaced a great improvement was enforced, not entirely it was understood to the satisfaction of Professors who were dismayed to find young men plucked in so recondite a branch of learning who had done fairly well in more fashionable subjects. But surely in an Indian University Oriental languages and literature when chosen, should be carefully studied and thoroughly mastered. There is some reason to apprehend that the change in the personnel of the examiners has been effected from a desire to make the Oriental bridge less difficult than it has hitherto been.

THE trial of Walter Hillier, a European, Superintendent of the Cantonment Gardens at Secunderabad, on a charge of abetting the unlawful disclosure of the contents of a telegraphic message, was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court yesterday. In the month of April last, the prisoner asked R. E. Snell, a private in Her Majesty's Hampshire Regiment of Foot, who served as a signaller in the Telegraph Department, at Secunderabad, if he could get for him telegrams relating to Abdul Huq; and if prisoner got him Rs. 5,000 as his reward, what share Snell would give him. The latter replied that he would give him "half." Under this alleged compact, about three weeks later, the prisoner was said to have obtained from Snell, on the 10th May last, a copy of a telegram sent by the British Resident from Bolarum to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India at Simla, about the anxiety of the Nizam to have the sitting of the Parliamentary committee delayed until the arrival in London of the Nizam's agent. Three days later, namely, on the 13th May, the prisoner was alleged to have written a letter to the editor of the *Pioneer*, offering to supply that newspaper with telegrams relating to Abdul Huq, enquiring what he would be prepared to pay him, and in the event of the offer being accepted, asking him to send him his code. A postscript to the letter stated that the prisoner had several telegrams in his possession. The *Pioneer* people sent the letter, which gave the prisoner's real name and address, to the police authorities, who started enquiries and arrested the prisoner. He made a statement, in which he implicated Snell, the signaller, Arthur Webb, and two other persons. At the Bombay Sessions, besides the prisoner, Arthur Webb was charged with the same offence as the prisoner; while Snell was charged, under the Indian Telegraph Act, with unlawfully disclosing the contents of a telegraphic message. Snell and Webb were, however, granted a free pardon on agreeing to make a full and true disclosure of the facts relating to the offence with which Hillier was charged. The trial, therefore, proceeded against Hillier alone. His counsel, Mr. Inverarity, made a strong point of the fact that the chief witnesses against his client were accomplices. The learned judge, in summing up the case to the jury, remarked that beyond the allegations of these accomplices, which should not be received unless there was strong independent evidence to corroborate them, there was not a tittle of evidence to bring home the charge to the prisoner. The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty; and the prisoner was discharged.

MR. C. A. DE SILVA CARLHO, Barrister-at-law, at Mozambique, who has arrived at Goa, reports that on the voyage the steamer encountered a storm, during which the sum of Rs. 1,500, which was all the money he had about him, was stolen from him. Rs. 5,000 were also abstracted from some Mahomedans, his fellow passengers, and eleven sovereigns from a Sergeant, leaving one sovereign which was a false one.

THE balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of August, 1886, were Rs. 12,50,38,000; 1887, Rs. 11,82,94,000; and 1888, Rs. 13,27,84,000.

THE suggestion is made by a correspondent of the *Statesman* that there are Europeans in the Thibetan ranks before Gnatong. "One of item of gossip, he says, is that the Tibetans have two red haired tall white men with them, who have come to fire off their cannon. The men are said to be treated with distinguished respect by the Lamas. From a Bhootea merchants, who has just arrived from Sikkim, I learn that there is great scarcity among the Tibetans. He states that wool was offered to him at a hundred per cent. cheaper rates than he has paid during the last four years. The great want of coolie labour and conveyance, prevented him from dealing. A large quantity of wool is finding its way into Nepal and China, through Chinese and other dealers."

A CORRESPONDENT of one of the Calcutta papers tried to comfort the people of that city for the abnormal heat they have suffered this year by telling them that Cairo has been, like Calcutta, only more so. "Our ice supply failed altogether, he says, and the water was as impure as possible, on account of the low Nile and the filth that had been flung into the river. The heat carried off natives, and many old hands among the Europeans, by hundreds. Our death-rate was 96 per thousand for the whole of the Cairo population, which is, roughly speaking, 370,000, of which 25,000 are Europeans. Every European who had a son to spare, took himself away from the town and either went to Mount Lebanon; to one of the Greek Islands; or Constantinople. We have our annual exodus like you have, from Calcutta; but the people I speak of were over and above the usual official deserters."

THE deluge of rain at Cawnpore has been nothing less than a catastrophe. A correspondent of the Lahore paper writes:—On the 29th August it commenced raining, and continued pouring down till the 1st instant. On the 29th ultimo, 4·16 inches were registered; on the 30th, 7·89; and on the 31st, above 7 inches. The loss of life and damage to property is said to be considerable. About 150 persons are said to have been crushed to death by the fall of houses, and it is not known how many have been wounded or narrowly escaped. Over one thousand houses of sorts have come down, partially or entirely, and an immense number of huts of poor people. Hundreds have become utterly houseless. Coolies and labourers were the most benefitted, for streets and lanes were blocked up and people had to pay even a rupee a day per cooly to remove their house materials which were causing obstruction to traffic. There is now said to be no prospect of good *khareef* crops in the district, and it is feared that, owing to the soil being water-logged, the rubi ploughings will be late. Prices are rising daily.

ENGLISH writers who complain that life in the United States is lacking in interest should note the fact that there are occasionally, says a correspondent, exceptions to the alleged monotony of American existence, as seen from an account of a day in a modest village in Western Iowa. The programme of incidents began on Friday, when one Frank Phillips was arrested for horrible cruelty to a little child. At 11 o'clock that night a mob of 200 people called at the gaol, battered down its doors, took out the prisoner, stripped him in the streets, and after coating him with tar, whipped him until he nearly fainted away. He was then carried back to the gaol and at two o'clock in the morning another mob called at the gaol, took out the prisoner, and varied his previous experience by hanging him for a moment or two, letting him down just before absolute strangulation took place. He was finally whipped out of the village and permitted to go free. On the same day the father of the child assaulted by the prisoner was shot dead by a noted ruffian of the place. A mob, with the assistance of a militia company, started out to lynch this murderer. They went to his house and surrounded it. The amiable mother of the murderer appeared at the door, and said that her son was not in the house, and invited the officers of of the law and the leaders of the mob to come in and see. The entered unsuspiciously, and the murderer, who was comfortably concealed in the cellar, fired and killed four of his visitors before he was himself captured and shot. In this quarrel the father of the murderer was also killed.

THE Madras High Court will shortly deal with a claim connected with the marriage of the Thakor of Wadhwan. The suit is preferred by Venkata Subbiah against Raja Gajapati Rao for Rs. 5,000 as a consideration due for services rendered by the former in negotiating a marriage with the eldest daughter of the latter to the Thakore of Wadwan, about three years ago, and the issues have been settled as follows:—(1) If there was any contract; (2) If so, was it valid and enforceable; (3) Amount of claim; and (4) Whether claim is barred or not.

TELEGRAMS.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

A disastrous fire occurred at the new Club at Simla last night, by which the main building was burned to the ground. An alarm was raised at about half-past three, when the fire was found to have had a firm hold on the roof which burned with great rapidity. As it was impossible to save the building, every effort was made to save personal and the Club property, with considerable success. The Municipal fire-engine was at work by half-past four, but the hose could not be brought within fifty yards of the building, and relays of bhisties had to be employed. By the strenuous efforts of the residents and the police the new block of eighteen chambers was saved. Nothing has been discovered as to the origin of the fire, but an official enquiry will be held this afternoon. Fortunately the building was fully insured.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 11.

The new Club at Simla, says the *Pioneer*, was destroyed by fire this morning. Luckily the new block of domitories recently completed for Rs. 25,000 was saved. The Club is believed to be insured.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

The latest report from Cabul is that the Amir's troops operating from Khinjan defeated a party of Ishak's cavalry south of Ghori, on the road to Heibak.

There are the usual contradictory statements as to the losses, but the Amir's official return gives 120 of the enemy as killed and wounded. The Herat province remains quiet, and no sympathy has been so far shown there for the rebels.

THE WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Western India Rifle Association holds its session this year as usual, from the 15th instant to the 31st December, but there are likely to be several changes in the season's programme. Thus instead of sixteen prizes the prospectus will probably show twenty with the aggregate value of each raised from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500, at the same time the entrance fees for native army matches will be lowered from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2, an appreciable boon to the sepoy.

Among the changes in points of detail will be the making compulsory of canvas targets in army and volunteer contests, a reduction of the size of target in the sportsman's match, the admission of the Martini carbine with points, and the introduction of the fewest misses rule in deciding ties.

H. E. LORD REAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

His Excellency Lord Reay paid a return visit to Sardar Panse, C.S., this evening, at his residence, which was nicely decorated with bunting, flags and evergreens. Besides native music an English band was in attendance.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

The North *vs.* South cricket match was resumed this morning in wet weather. The rain fell heavily and interrupted play several times, and finally rendered a postponement till to-morrow absolutely necessary. Wilkins and Barton, overnight not outs, played well, Barton being dismissed for 47 and Wilkins for 69. Holland, who followed, made 4, Bailey 41, Talbot 7, Kennedy 24, Mainwaring 2, Schneider 0, Carnegie 28, Challoner 5. The last wicket fell shortly before 4-30 p.m. for 249 to the bowling of Muir-Mackenzie and Clowes who were the principal bowlers to-day. Play will be resumed at 10-30 a.m. to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with homeward English mails, arrived here, at 9 a.m., yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada left here for Bombay and Kurrachee on the evening of 8th inst.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats more business at hardening rates.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¾.

The Manchester Market has been firm in sympathy with Cotton.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅓
4½ per cent. „	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104¾
Bar Silver	42⅞

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Communication with Aden restored.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 10.

10 p.m.	80·9

TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.

6 a.m.	76·0
10 a.m.	81·6
2 p.m.	80·1
1 p.m.	80·4

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE! MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Cabral. Your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—E. D'Costa. Your "Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors: COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, SEPT. 9.

OUR weather prophet prophesied false, for our sunshine is still in the ascendant. There are clouds hovering about to-day, and bringing back to one's recollection the grilling days of the hot weather. All the troops appeared in white uniform at the Parade service on Sunday, and those who did not don light apparel must have felt most uncomfortably moist, quite in the condition of the "Dewy family"—*vide* "Poor Miss Finch," I think. Other places, Poona for instance, are having such a gay season that we poor Belgaumites are half ashamed to mention our little attempts at being "gay and festive." This week there has been an effort after waking up. Sky Races were held on Thursday and Saturday, and performances by the Belgaum Amateur Dramatic Society given on the same nights. Thursday was rainy rather, and the races not over lively. Yesterday a great improvement was experienced in every way. There were only three events, the first beginning at 4-30 p.m. No. 1 was :—

"THE BELGAUM HANDICAP."—Distance, ½ mile. For all ponies 13-3 and under. Rs. 49. Entrance 5.

Mr. Mouat's w a p Shumal, 11st., Mr. Molesworth	1
Mr. Brocklehurst's b cb p Titus, 9st. 10lb., Capt. Stisted	0
Mr. Cook-Hurle's c a p Caliph, 9st. 10lb., Owner	0

"THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE."—Distance, 3 furlongs. A Handicap for all ponies 13-2 and under. Rs. 49. Entrance, Rs. 5.

Capt. Elger's b cb g David, 11st. 4lb., Mr. Cook-Hurle	1
Capt. Napier's g cb p Boh Shway, 10st. 13lb., Mr. Braithwaite	2
Capt. Stisted's g a p Minting, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Wilkinson	3

This was a close race between Mr. Braithwaite and Mr. Cook-Hurle, and was won by hardly a neck by the latter.

"THE GRAND MILITARY."—¾ mile, over 4 flights. A Handicap Hurdle Race for all ponies 13-3 and under. Rs. 49. Entrance, Rs. 5.

Mr. Cook-Hurle's c a p Caliph, 11st. 4lb., Owner	1
Mr. MacGregor's b a p Persia, 9st. 12lb., Mr. Wilkinson	2
Mr. Brocklehurst's t b cb p Titus, 10st. 12lb., Capt. Prichard	3

Captain Prichard's pony refused the very first jump, consequently he was out of the race altogether. Mr. Cook-Hurle won easily.

The weather was perfectly clear, and there blew such a "chilly blast" as the evening drew on that wraps of the warmest description were a *sine qua non.* The Somerset band was in attendance, and by not a little helped to enliven the evening's proceedings.

Now for the other event of the week, the theatricals, I can only give you the programme and the prologue. The latter so good an adaptation of the great William—or Bacon, which? that perhaps in the dim future Belgaum may lay claim to have numbered among its residents a poet of vast renown, now lying *perdu* amongst us, but by no means even now unknown to fame. I will refrain from any criticism, although rarely have amateurs had less to fear.

I give below the cast of the two plays, and the prologue :—

AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS.

Mr. Richards, (*A Lawyer*)	Capt. Prichard.
Mr. Pritchards, (*A Contractor*)	Major Nugent.
Philip, (*Servant to Richard*)	Mr. Jhonstone.
Mrs. Richards	Mrs Mouat.
Mrs Pritchards	Mrs Ansley.

FISH OUT OF WATER.

Steward	Mr Johnstone.
John	Mr Johnson.
Sam Savory	Mr Swayne.
Sir George Courtley	Capt. Napier.
Alderman Gayfare	Mr. L. W. Fox.
Charles Gayfare	Mr Braithwaite.
Ellen, Courtley	Mrs Pinhey.
Lucy	Mrs Ansley

PROLOGUE.

To act or not to act—that was the question ;
Whether t'was nobler in the mess to lounge
Smoking the mild cheroot, imbibing pegs,
Make one at Pool, and so, perchance, to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous flukes :
Or to emerge, from out the sea of sloth,
By show of energy, dispel th' "ennui"
And melancholy wrought by damp,
And by opposing end them ; act a Farce
Or two—no more ; and, by this means, to cure
The liver, biliousness and other ills
Our Belgaum flesh is heir to—t'was an end
Devoutly to be wished—to act—succeed,
Succeed ; perchance to fail. Ay—there's the rub,
For, in that play, if memory should fail,
We'll shuffle through and spoil some telling speech,
Or else will come a pause—and then,—to fail
Would make calamity of all our lives,
For who could bear your scorn—your angry looks,
The Press critique, the general's contumely
The pangs of disprized talent—weak applause,
The insolence of chaff th' unworthy takes,
When we ourselves might simply stay at home,
(And so avoid the chance of irony)
With soothing pipe and book—who would rehearse
And rant and rave, long weary evenings through,
But that the hope of pleasing you, and so
Winning your approbation, urges us
Rather to crave indulgence, for our Play,
Than hide those faults you'll soon know of :
'Tis shyness doth make cowards of us all ;
Strengthen, we pray, our native resolution,
Now rosied o'er by the encheering thought,
You'll not too harshly judge our enterprize
But hear us out, and where you can applaud
Our mimic actions—Friends you all are friends
Be lenient ; you know us—know us well :
Remember only good points—now farewell.

THE NEW PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIRAZ, AUG. 12.

H. E. HAJEE MIRZA HOSSEIN KHAN, who has been appointed Persian Consul-General in Bombay in succession to H. E. Mirza Hossein Ghooly Khan, arrived in Shiraz about a fortnight ago, and left for Bombay *via* Bushire on the 7th inst., to assume the duties of his post. His Excellency is accompanied by his sons Mirza AllyMahomed Khan and Mirza Mahomed Ally Khan. He has held several responsible posts under the Persian Government and was once Consul-General at Constantinople. This gentleman had travelled a good deal in Europe, speaks French fluently, and has translated several books in that language into Persian. H. E. Hajee Mirza Hossein Khan is first assistant at the Persian Foreign Office at Teheran. His father was Hajee Mirza Mass-oud, formerly Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs, his mother being the Zea-e-Saltaneh (the Light of the Kingdom) one of the elder daughters of H. I. M. Fathally Shah. He is therefore a grandson of that Monarch.

As a change from the discussion whether marriage is a failure, some one has started the question in the London papers whether tobacco is deleterious. A medical correspondent opens the ball in the *Times* with the following letter :—"Having found, in the course of my private practice and that of the hospital, a marked increase in cases of malignant throat diseases, I, together with some of my colleagues, have made some very careful researches into the causes of this, and, finding that males were almost exclusively affected, led us on the track that smoking was in a great many instances the primary cause. I am not by any means one of those who consider the pipe, a cigar, or the ordinary cigarrette injurious ; but am persuaded that the cigarrette imported from Egypt or Turkey is mixed, presumably to give it a peculiar taste or flavour, with some insidious poison. I am led to this conclusion by a careful analysis of both the home manufacture and that of the foreign ; in the latter a large proportion of opium and an unclassified alkaloid was manifest, which was totally absent in the former, and it will be obvious that an irritant poison constantly brought into contact with the region of, perhaps, the most sensitive part of the human orgnization is calculated to bring about trouble. I will not trespass on your space to go into further minutiæ, or give a lengthy account of the experiments that resulted in the conclusions arrived at ; suffice it for the present, that I venture to address you in order to caution the pulic against a serious danger that lurks in their midst."

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my letter to you of the 4th instant I made certain assertions in connection with the subject of the University medical examination. I pointed out that (1) almost all the professors in the Grant Medical College are generally appointed examiners ; (2) that the number of examiners in the Grant College being small, outsiders have to be taken ; but these outsiders are mostly service men ; (3) that Syndics are appointed examiners in spite of a well understood practice to the contrary ; and (4) that service men have the monopoly of every thing that is worth having for a medical man, and lead the Government where they like. I also tried to show what effects this state of things is calculated to produce and does produce on the growth of medical education and the profession in this presidency. Your correspondent "F. R. C. S.," in stead of showing to the public whether or not my assertions are based on facts, and whether the effects I have mentioned are really produced or not, takes to a line of argument which has very little to do with my contention. The facts and figures that he has made use of are placed before the public in such a way that they are calculated more to mislead than to enlighten them on the real points at issue, and I leave it to them to judge how much reliance should be placed on a method which represents the facts in the following manner :—Now I find that among the sixteen examiners appointed to the various examinations in medicine in L.M. and S. there are seven M. D.'s, three M. B.'s, five M. C.'s, three F. R. C. S.'s, one M. R. C. P., besides holders of various arts and science degrees, *i.e.*, though there are only sixteen examiners, the sum total of the M. D.'s, M. B.'s, &c., is nineteen plus various arts and science degrees.

However, as it would be very tedious and uninteresting to the public to have a further analysis of his figures I shall confine myself only to the points raised by me, leaving the public to judge between the two. Out of all the ten professors of the Grant College seven are appointed examiners this year, *i. e.* 70 per cent. excepting the two examiners in chemistry, who are as much examiners in connection with the faculties of arts and science as with that of medicine. There are fourteen examiners in all in medical examinations. Out of these fourteen eleven are service men, *i. e.* 78·56 per cent. In other words 70 per cent. of professors are examiners, and 78·56 per cent. of examiners are service men. "F. R. C.S." seems to lay great stress on the higher qualifications of examiners, but it is open to grave doubts whether for the sake of a mere idea it is a sound policy to place round men in square holes. Looking over the list of examiners it will be seen that the whole arrangement is a makeshift, and that no regard whatever seems to have been paid to the aptitude of examiners in their several subjects. "F. R. C. S." quietly passed over the point of the appointment of a Syndic as an examiner.

A successful crow is a wise crow! is a proverb among the natives, and it is no wonder if "F. R. C. S." calls himself and his colleagues in the Indian Medical Department better men on some such principle, because by accident they are in possession of things which ought to have been reserved for men better than themselves. But with, people of the stamp of "F. R. C. S." possession is nine points of the law. Let the service examination be held in India and then it will be easy to judge what will become of these "better men!" I might mention in passing that those who are plucked in Bombay find it no difficult thing to get into the service. It is no new information to the public to be told that "as to the professorships of the Grant College and Indian Medical University the Indian Medical Department started the college and have worked it ever since," but that which is of greater importance to the public is whether the institution has been worked well or not. Looking to the past history, as well as the present working of the Grant College, one can safely say that the arrangement of entrusting the medical education to military surgeons has proved to be a complete failure. With a few honourable exceptions the Indian Medical Department have not supplied the college with able men of scientific reputation ; nor have they allowed others to advance by having monopolized every thing that would enable them to advance. In the eyes of the members of this department interests of the public and the profession are subordinate to their own. College posts are regarded by them not as places of great responsibility and trust, but simply as places that bring more coins into their pockets and ensure their promotion, and though it is disagreeable, I cannot help saying that, as a rule, professors of the Grant Medical College are men of medical talents, little knowledge and little or no breadth of mind, and are not fitted to utilize the splendid resources at their disposal. As to their aptitude to teach much has been said during the late discussion on the M. B. question, and it would be a mere repetition to say that the teaching in the Grant College is inefficient, and that no student in the world would tolerate lectures of the kind delivered in the Grant College, were it not for the fact that there is only one college in Bombay and that professors are appointed examiners, and it is to such men as these that the medical education of the first city in India has been entrusted. Unless the college is organised on quite a different and more liberal plan, the future of medical science in this Presidency will not be bright.

Sept. 11. M. D.

THE GINSENG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. R Frank, has, in your issue of the 5th instant, supplemented my remarks on the above plant, but in the interests of science, I beg leave to again encroach upon your valuable space.

Mr. Frank states that the plant is a climber and a native of Chinese Tartary, but now naturalised in North America, while it is a fact that the plant is an erect herbaceous perennial (according to De Candolle, annual) and a native of the greater part of Northern Asia, the American plant being of a different, though nearly allied, species. The mistake is, however, easily explained, as earlier botanists as Linne, Willdenow, De Candolle, Wight, &c., all attributed the Ginseng to Panax quinquefolium L., by which name two now separated species, the North American Panax quinquefolium L. and the North-Asian Panax ginseng, C. A. Meyer, were described as one. My previous remarks referred to the letter only, and were partly founded on the information given in Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants, London, 1841, p. 872-73, from which source your correspondent's supplementary remarks are evidently derived.

Further reference to the same subject is found in Wight's Illustrations of Indian Botany, II., p. 60, *viz.*, "The Gensing (Panax quinquefolium), the root of which is an agreeable sweet, with some aromatic pungency, has a prodigious reputation among the Chinese as a stimulant and restorative, but by Europeans and Americans is considered nothing more than a demulcent-approaching liquorice in its qualities." (Lindley.) The same author justly remarks, "This, however, requires further investigation, for we cannot believe all that the Chinese say, believe and practise is fabulous or imaginary." If we look back to the medical history of sarsaparilla, now so much and deservedly esteemed as a remedial agent, though thirty years ago much contemned, the sensible properties and mode of administration of which greatly resembles Gensing, we will perhaps find an explanation of this difference. This supposition seems the more probable, as American writers compare Aralia nudicaulis, another plant of the order, with sarsaparilla and affirm it to be as valuable a medicine. These cases serve to show that we ought not to hastily reject popular medicines merely on the strength of rough chemical analysis, or because their operation is so imperceptible that they produce no very obvious effect on the human constitution, until they have been administered continuously for some length of time.

(Anent the abovementioned Aralia nudicaulis the following information is given in Lindley's and Moore's "Treasury of Botany" : "The roots of A nudicaulis, another North-American herbaceous species, were formerly imported and sold for sarsaparilla, and they are stated to be used by the Crees, under the name of rabbit-root, as a remedy against syphilis and also as an application for recent wounds.)

With reference to the American Panax quinquefolium L. Dr. Master states that the roots are exported to China, but not so highly valued as the indigenous plant. London says that the French in Canada use this root for curing the asthma and as a stomachic.

The many species and varieties of Panax that are commonly cultivated in Bombay gardens all possess aromatic properties. Their stems, petioles and leaves have an agreeable, refreshing but slightly pungent taste.

The nearly allied "Udo" of Japan, Aralia edulis (Sieb. and Zuio. fl. jap. I, 57 t 25), is in that country cultivated for its edible roots and young shoots, which are said to be delicious vegetables.—Yours, &c.,

G. CARSTENSEN.

Victoria Gardens, 10th Sept., 1888.

TO THE DEAF.
A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

THE Senate of the Bombay University reassembled on Monday evening to dispose of the remaining business on the agenda. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Vice-Chancellor, was in the chair.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON SCHOLARSHIPS.

Dr. Edalji Nusserwanji's notice of motion with regard to the acceptance of these scholarships and the adoption of the Syndicate's regulations awarding them was the first item of business. The mover at first asked leave to withdraw his motion, as the Syndicate were, he understood, about to make certain amendments in one of the rules awarding the scholarships to make it more definite. He promised to bring the subject up for consideration as soon as the modifications were made.

Professor Peterson suggested that the mover might drop the second part of his motion with regard to the Syndicate's regulations, but move the acceptance of the endowment.

Dr. Edalji then moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer of Rs. 22,500 for the foundation of the Sir James Fergusson Scholarships be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. He remarked that the endowment would preserve an honourable record of the connection of Sir James as Vice-Chancellor of the University in a manner which would be most pleasing to him as well as to the University. The Syndicate had suggested the distribution of the money in founding scholarships in the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees, and another to be conferred on a female candidate passing her second examination in medicine.

Dr. Cowasji seconded the motion, and it was unanimously agreed to accept the money with the best thanks of the Senate.

Dr. Edalji then proposed that the question with regard to the regulations awarding the scholarships be referred back to the Syndicate. This was also agreed to.

THE MANDLICK GOLD MEDAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine then proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer of Rs. 6,050 for the foundation of the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlick, C.S.I., Gold Medal to be awarded to a graduate of not more than ten years' standing for the best essay on some subject connected with Sanskrit literature be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. The honourable mover remarked that it was a most pleasing duty to him to move the Senate's acceptance of this second offer from liberal donors of this city to the cause of learning and high education, which in the University they had always adhered to and considered to be their principal object to place on one great footing all classes of the community. He then recalled to the mind of the meeting the circumstances under which the offer had been made by the friends and admirers of the Rao Saheb, at a meeting in the Mahaleo Baugh, to commemorate his long connection with the University and the deep interest he always took in the cause of education. The Rao Saheb was one of the first Elphinstonians, and the founding of this memorial was keeping up a connection with the most famous Governor we ever had named, Mounstuart Elphinstone, whom they all knew, was the first who saw the enormous advantage of higher education above all other kinds of education, and in the times when higher education was thought hardly a thing to be given to the natives. It was his far-seeing mind which determined on that policy which subsequently led to the founding of the University in the days when his nephew was Governor. The hon'ble gentleman then referred to the eminent services of the Rao Saheb, not only in the advancement of Sanskrit literature, but in the city and in the University of Bombay. The Syndicate had taken care to ascertain the exact intentions of the donors when considering the regulations, and he might state that these had received the approval of the founders.

Dr. Atmaram having seconded the proposition, it was agreed to *nem. con.*

ZEND AND PEHLVI AS OPTIONAL LANGUAGES.

Dr. Edalji Nusserwanji next proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, Zend and Pehlvi be together recognized as an optional second language for the M.A. The proposer said that sometime ago this introduction had been urged by Mr. Mody and by Professor Darmsteter, and they based their recommendation on several grounds. The languages were the sacred languages of the Parsees, who formed the greater part of the students graduating, and it was nothing but fair that they should have the same facilities as the Hindus, Mahomedans, and Jews who were allowed the language of their scriptures as the second optional language. The scientific importance of the languages had been now realized all over Europe, and they were studied in continental Universities, where it was also recognized that Bombay was the only place best fitted in the world where the languages could best be studied. Mentioning other advantages, Dr. Edalji also referred to the action of the Syndicate in resolving to recommend to the Senate the recognition of these languages as an optional study.

Mr. Jeevanjee J. Mody seconded the proposal with a few remarks.

Professor Peterson asked them to allow a professor of Sanskrit to welcome the adoption of Zend and Pehlvi in the University. He observed that scholars all over the world watched with great interest the fate of these languages, as there was no place in the world where their study could be prosecuted with more advantage than in Bombay. Dr. Peterson then read the following remarks of Professor Darmsteter on the subject, he had been written to and replied in the following terms.

"As very likely I shall be not present to take part in the discussion that will take place in the Senate, if the Syndicate will take that proposition into consideration, I beg to state briefly, as a fellow of the Bombay University, why, if present, I should vote for its adoption.

"The interest which Zend and Pehlvi have for the Parsees, as the languages of their sacred books, is evident of itself, and it is but fair that the Parsees should find in the University the same encouragement and the same help for the study of those languages as the Hindus, the Mussulmans and the Jews find for the study of Sanscrit, Arabic or Hebrew.

"The scientific importance of that study is recognised all over Europe, and those languages are thought and studied in all the Universities of the Continent. Bombay is better fitted than any place in the world for the development of Zend and Pehlvi studies, and Parsees are better prepared for them than Europeans, by the advantages of birth and education. They have not yet availed, or been induced to avail themselves sufficiently of those natural advantages. It may be hoped that the measure proposed will work that way and create amongst the Parsees a real movement of scientific research.

"The fear has been expressed lest the introduction of French as second subject should injure the prospects of Persian. Whether that fear is justified or not, the introduction of Zend and Pehlvi will procure such consequences, as no serious study of Zend and Pehlvi is possible without a serious study of Persian. It is to be noticed that to this day the study of French has been popular only with the Parsees, that is to say, the very same students who can hardly dispense with Persian.

"It may be hoped that some students will take to the joint study of Zend and Sanscrit, which in Europe has been so fruitful of discoveries on the oldest history of the Aryan race that study may awaken in them disinterested curiosity and widen their scientific horizon.

"These are the principal reasons for which I believe that the introduction of Zend and Pehlvi languages for the higher examinations is a measure likely to benefit the University."

The proposition was put and carried unanimously.

THE SIND ARTS COLLEGE.

In accordance with the notice he gave the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Sind Arts College be recognized for the purposes of the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science from the beginning of the past term. The mover having spoken in favour of the motion, dwelling on the high advancement of the Sind College at Karachi, the proposition was put to the meeting. It was seconded by Dr. Cowasji and agreed to unanimously.

The Senate then dissolved.

AN American paper says Mrs. Langtry will, in all probability, retire to private life after the fulfilment of the contracts already made for her coming season. She went upon the stage to make money, and has made it. From reliable sources it is learned that her wealth is not far from 1,000,000 dollars. Her commission to her late manager, George Keogh, who is now in Europe to look up and buy for her a new play is significant, it is said, only in so far as it is an investment. When she does begin her work it is probable that she will follow her usual custom of buying property in every town where she appears that she believes to be a thriving place.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

MILITARY NEWS.

IN order to ensure the safety of men working in the butts on rifle ranges, the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to lay down the following supplementary instructions for the guidance of Officers Commanding Corps, British and Native, using canvas targets :—I. The sounding of any unauthorised calls or note in place of the regulation "Cease fire" and "Commence fire" is strictly forbidden. II. When markers are out examining or are patching a target all firing must cease upon that particular range. III. The target, when not a fixture, shall always be brought well behind the butt previous to examination and patching out. IV. When the target has to be made a fixture, either owing to strong winds or to the working gear having got out of order, or from any other cause, the rules in force for iron targets are to be strictly observed in their entirety. V. Additional shelter is to be provided by prolonging the side walls of centre butts and the inner walls of the flank butts towards and, if practicable, up to the rails of the target trolly. Iron targets may be utilized for this purpose, in default of which wooden planks or a mud wall will serve equally well. Under such conditions a marker will be more thoroughly protected whilst hauling in the target, and less liable to run risks by looking round the corner of his butt.

THE Government of India, in noticing the slow progress made in passing men from the Native Army to the Reserve, have expressed a wish that the Commander-in-Chief will adopt such measures as he may deem necessary for the acceleration of the process. Corps in excess of strength are not to make further enlistments until their numbers have been reduced to the fixed establishment, but this order will not apply to Gurkha battalions. Orders to stop recruiting in those regiments lately returned from Burma over strength have also been issued.

COLONEL C. E. NEWPORT, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, has retired on a pension of £600 per annum, with an extra annuity of £280.

THE 7th Dragoon Guards hold a regimental "week" at Umballa from 1st October to commemorate the bi-centenary of the corps, which was raised as the Black Horse in the year of the Revolution. The occasion will be celebrated by shooting matches of all sorts, sergeants' dances, sports, and theatricals.

THE SUB-CONTRACTOR'S EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a member of one of the firms named in Dr. Waters' letter to the chairman of the Town Council, published in your report of the Town Council's proceedings at their meeting of the 28th ultimo, which rather insinuates than alleges the existence of sundry irregularities in connection with the Tansa Water Works, and which you subsequently honoured with a leading article, I ask you to insert this letter in your columns.

Dr. Waters, under the impression that something had transpired in a Small Cause Court suit still *sub-judice* which it was the duty of the Town Council to notice, and without taking any steps or trouble to verify his surmises, rushes into the Council room with what he persuades himself is a heavy indictment of various persons connected with the construction of the Tansa Water Works, and among others my firm.

The contract for the construction of the line of duct from the Tansa Lake to Ghant Cooper, a distance of about forty-seven miles, is with Messrs. Walshe, Lovett, Mitchell and Company. The work includes eight tunnels, three of which, Nos. 2, 4, and 7, will be the longest made in India, being respectively one and a half mile, half mile, and three-quarter of a mile in length. The other tunnels range in lengths from 200 to 1,200 feet. These tunnels constitute a large and important part of the contract. The contractors requiring for this work the services of a tunnelling specialist sub-let this portion of their contract to Col. Beaumont, who had for some time been in India.

I afterwards, with the cognizance and approval of Mr. Clerke, the Chief Municipal Engineer, undertook the work of making two of the larger, and two of the smaller tunnels, the work being homogeneous in character, that of making big holes through rock, &c., and not comprising masonry or any other work which could be scamped or defectively executed. The deposit of Rs. 3,000 paid by my firm to Col. Beaumont was considered ample security for the due performance of the work. Knowing that the rate at which I had undertaken the work would admit of my also subletting it on terms profitable as well to my sub-contractors as to myself, I sub-let it accordingly.

Supposing, however, Col. Beaumont had taken his contract at a loss, and sub-let his work or some portion of it to me at a lower rate than his own, and I again had given the work to my sub-contractors at a still lower rate, I fail to see how the fact that the sub-contractors had made bad bargains, and were losing money, could possibly justify any interference on the part of the Municipality so long as the work progressed satisfactorily, as it admittedly does, and if Messrs. Walshe, Lovett, and Mitchell, the principal contractors, do not and cannot complain, why should Dr. Waters vex himself about it?

As the Small Cause Court suit is still before the Judge, I will not now discuss its merits.

If, as is stated in your editorial, Col. Beaumont took possession of No. 7 tunnel at the head of a number of men armed with crowbars, did he not thereby bring himself within the provisions of section 144 of the Indian Penal Code?

I will say no more at present further than ask your readers to suspend their judgment on this "storm in a teapot," pending the publication of the Municipal Commissioner's report and the disposal of the now famous Small Cause Court suit.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 11. CHAS. J. GREENGRASS.

EXAMINERS' MISTAKES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the proceedings of the Bombay University Senate, recently published in your paper, I find that after mentioning Dr. Bentley's case, and laying before the meeting a few passages from the admirable judgment of Chief Justice Pratt, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas was prevented from mentioning two other instructive historical cases by the Vice-Chancellor's opinion on a point of order. Having the curiosity to know what those cases were, I asked him for information, and as I believe there are other persons similarly circumstanced I send you the information I got for publication.

One of those cases was in connection with the University of London. In 1861 there was a gold medal to be competed for. It was to be awarded to such candidate as might obtain the highest number of marks at the LL.D. Examination for that year. The examination took place as usual, and the examiners declared the result. By an error on the part of the examiners, candidate A was declared entitled to the medal instead of candidate B, according to the conditions prescribed by the University. One of the examiners happened at the time to be doubtful as to the correctness of the result, but being more modest than strict, concurred with his colleagues in adjudging the prize. The medal was accordingly awarded, candidate B remaining perfectly ignorant as to the incorrectness of the result. Two years after this the error was discovered by the University Senate who, be it said to their credit, lost no time in proceeding to rectify it, and remedy the injustice done to candidate B. Let it be noted here that their action was perfectly spontaneous, prompted solely by an Englishman's sense of justice. They passed a resolution declaring the examiners' result to be incorrect, and determining to grant another medal of the same value as for that year. This coming to the knowledge of candidate A, he applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction, restraining the University from doing what they intended. A's application was rejected. For further particulars see 33, *Law Journal* (New Series), Chancery, p. 625. May I ask how many errors of examiners has the Senate of the Bombay University discovered during the last thirty years?

The other case relates to the University of Oxford. It occurred in the beginning of this year. It has not yet appeared, and may possibly not appear at all, in the English Law Reports. But circumstances connected with it have appeared in the *Times*, 8th, 9th and 10th February, 1888, and in the *Oxford Magazine*, 18th January, 1888, pp. 153 to 156. The facts are very simple, but the principle involved in the case is very important. According to a rule of the University certain examiners were expected to join in a particular *viva voce* examination. One of such examiners, Professor Ray Lankester, considered the rule to be useless, and that he might safely absent himself while his colleagues conducted the examination. He acted accordingly, and the Vice-Chancellor dismissed him from his office of examiner. He applied to the Queen's Bench Division for a *mandamus* to restore him to his office, and the Court held that the examiner was in error, and that the Vice-Chancellor was right.

The more such facts are known and the more similar errors are avoided by those concerned the better for all. The financial condition of the University will, for years to come, be such as to prevent its indulging in expensive litigation in court, and one may very well doubt whether any attempt, as in Rukhmabai's case, to raise a "University Defence Fund" would succeed.

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

THE GAVEL STREET NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It strikes me as very strange that, in these days of liberal Municipal Government, a large and thickly inhabited street, such as the Gavel Street, which holds its situation in the centre of the native town, should be entirely neglected and ignored by our Municipality for many a year, both as regards the metalling of its roads and their sanitary condition. In order that an approximate idea may be formed as to the continued state of its roads during the four months of the rainy season, it is but right to state that it presents the most horrible appearance of a stagnant pool of dirt and water. The main road is further softened and dug out by the traffic of the vehicles which pass over it daily. If the condition of its main road and bye-lanes be such as above described, there will then be little room to doubt of the insanitary condition of the locality. It is needless to mention that the decomposition of the filthy dirt in that street, continually for four months in a year, must necessarily produce a stock of effluvia, sufficient to spread over the whole town, and to sow the seed of various epidemic diseases of a virulent type. At any rate, it will not be thought an imaginary idea were the sicknesses prevailing in that street and the localities in its vicinity, to be traced partially to that existing nuisance, which is a fruitful cause of generation. To enable the Municipal authorities to ascertain the extent of the said nuisance, it would be advisable for them to pay a visit to the street in question, and have an ocular demonstration of the fact. Before the local self-government scheme had come into operation the roads of this street were metalled, and every year, for sometime, carefully put into thorough repair—a statement to which the Municipal record can bear testimony. Thus it is impossible to find a cause for the continued neglect of this particular street, when all the other streets and localities can easily secure for themselves a liberal support from the Municipal exchequer. The privileges of lighting, water-supply, &c., are accorded to the inhabitants of this street in common with other ratepayers ; and the reason why they should not be relieved from the road nuisance, as was formerly done by the then Municipal authorities, is not apparent. Under these circumstances it is hoped that you will oblige a large community of tax-payers by moving the Municipal authorities to bestow their early consideration, before the close of the season for road repairing, to the evil herein brought to notice, under which many a family is groaning from month to month and year to year.

Sept. 11. A RATEPAYER.

CRICKET.

ATHLETIC CLUB (Y. M. C. A.) VS. INDIAN MARINE C. CLUB.

A CRICKET-MATCH was played last Monday between the respective teams of the above clubs, resulting in favour of the Athletic Club by 21 runs on the first innings. The following is the score :—

ATHLETIC CLUB.

W G Treacher, b St John	8
W H Walmsley, c Taylor, b St John	7
J E Waller, c Mathews, b Beaumont	4
F W Fido, c Grimstone, b St John	13
A R Sharp, c Mathews, b St John	2
W Burton-Rix, c Mathews, b St John	6
W N Shilstone, c Grimstone, b Beaumont	20
J L McKenzie, b St John	6
F H Waller, b Beaumont	17
R Spooner, run not	2
F A Ingle, not out	2
Extras	10
Total	93

INDIAN MARINE.

J H St John, run out	5
F Pickard, c and b Fido	7
W Mathews, run out	7
A Beaumont, c Ingle, b Sharp	6
G Taylor, b Fido	1
C V Grimstone, b Fido	24
F S Lamb, b Sharp	1
C Fuller, b Fido	0
H F White, c F Waller, b Fido	13
W B Huddlestone, b Rix	3
Chinoi, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	72

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE tournament was opened on Monday evening on the Poona Polo Ground in the presence of a large and fashionable assembly. The ground was rendered slightly heavy by a shower of rain half an hour previous. The first game, as already announced, was between the Bombay Gymkhana Club and the Royal Fusiliers. The Umpire's duties being undertaken by Major Nield and Captain Phayre and Randolph in turn. The teams were constituted as follows :—

Bombay (Black & yellow)	*vs.*	Royal Fusiliers (Red & blue)
Capt Hodgkinson		Capt Briggs
Mr Prevost		Capt Nugent
Mr Graham		Mr England
Mr Barton		Mr Fowler Butler

The game was of four periods and of forty minutes duration.

In the first period the play was very lively, both sides were eager for the fray, and the ball was carried up and down the full length of the ground with great determination. Both sides played well ; but the Bombay side seemed to have slightly the best of it, and just before the completion of the period the Bombay forward carried the ball past all opposition and scored goal. There was some desultory play, and the ball being hit behind, time was called.

Second Period.—As soon as the ball was hit off the Fusiliers brilliant forward got possession, and by three splendid drives carried it to the Bombay end and placed it between the flags. To this some very even play followed. The Bombay side were not so well mounted in this period, and had to play desperately hard to save their goal from some desperate attacks by the Fusiliers. Both sides missed opportunities of scoring, the ball going wide. No further goals were made before the bell rang.

Third Period.—This was a very spirited part of the game ; but the Bombay team being better mounted had the advantage of their adversaries and early scored a goal. Some more determined play ensued, in which the Fusiliers often got on the ball, but could not carry it to a successful conclusion, being baulked at the last moment by their adversaries, who likewise missed some good opportunities of scoring from lack of tactics. Before the period concluded the Bombay team added one more to their score making it three goals.

Fourth Period.—There were few minutes left to complete the full time. The play was very even, and though the ball travelled a good deal and was hit behind often, neither side scored ; and when the bell rang for final time, the game stood in favour of the Bombay Gymkhana Club by three goals to the Fusiliers one.—*Ibid.*

THEY are still complaining about the weather in England. But there is variety in it, even if it is sometimes unpleasant. Thus, a writer in *Vanity Fair* sums up its characteristics in this merry paragraph :—There have been, I am told, no more than the usual number of days in this week ; but I must congratulate my friend the Clerk of the Weather upon having enabled us to taste in the course of it almost every known variety of climate. I myself (and I have no reason to suppose that I have been more favoured than other people) have had my little ups and downs in the matter of health, according to the weather changes, the whole week round. And dull as the week has been, socially speaking, I have had, in these seven days a whole month of simple excitements, merely in connection with my clothing. I have worn a silk hat on one day, a sou'-wester on another, and a fur cap with lappets, tightly tied down under my chin, on a third. I have gone alternately in sandshoes, thick boots, and goloshes, and the question of underwear has been ever present with me. My umbrella, which I had re-covered on one day, was blown inside-out on the next ; and as I now have none, I never venture into a street where there are no cabs in sight. I take two changes of raiment with me when I go for a drive round the Park, and on these occasions I seldom return home in the clothes in which I set out. And with it all I am quite unable to guess whether I am in the middle of last winter or next.

FROM America there comes a complaint that the teaching in the national schools is mechanical, that the whole system is too much of the cast-iron order, and that, under its influence, the education given is symmetrical but lifeless. "The children are of all sorts, but our education of all lies chiefly in our examinations, in which the teachers are examined with them, for upon the results depend the teachers' fortunes." This sentence, which applies to America, might equally well, an English critic remarks, have been written about England. There can be no doubt that the whole tendency of our educational machinery is to make the teaching provided by it as coldly regular, as absolutely uninspired, as it is itself. We pay by "results," and teachers necessarily mould themselves accordingly.

"IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE."

A representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has had an interview with Mrs. Mona Caird, the lady whose article on marriage in the Westminster started the recent discussion.

Mrs. Caird, the interviewer says, is pleasant to look upon and until she speaks she might pass for a mere society lady with the best of them. Nor would any one suspect that this bright and lively figure in sage green was capable of seriously proposing to revolutionise the ancient and holy estate of matrimony. But when Mrs. Caird begins to talk then you perceive that she is by no means a mere society lady, but an eager, impatient idealist, in flaming revolt againt the wrongs, the abuses, and the horrors which exist around us. After a long talk the deepest impression left on my mind was that her attitude was largely due to her intense realisation of the grim atrocity of the sufferings of wife compelled to concede the rights of a husband to one who had ceased to be an object of affection. To her eager and sympathetic nature such a position seems the supreme abomination, and the halo that is cast by religion and convention over this life-long sacrifice of all that is deepest and most sacred in womanhood excites in her a shuddering horror. Can there be anything more horrible than enforced cohabitation? She asks, and she answers her own question in the negative. That seems to be her starting point. which is to her what the sale of indulgences was to Luther at the dawn of the Reformation. "This at least cannot be right. Ecclesiastical and religious and social sanctions, which hallow this supreme degradation of womanhood, condemn themselves by the consecration which they bestow upon infamy," and Mrs. Caird, her soul blazing up in passionate revolt, has no option but to protest againt this crying crime.

"I must protest," said Mrs. Caird, "against being judged,not by what I have written, but what the *Daily Telegraph* has written about what I have written. Especially do I object to its being supposed that I have advocated free love, a phrase which is usually held to be synonymous with the promiscuity which is the note of barbarism."

"Then what you advocate is——"

"Is not so-called free love, but free marriage. The marriage bound as at present construed and enforced seems to me so often to sin against the central principles of marriage that it is necessary to revise the contract."

"So that is why you would marry by the month?"

"What a calumny! I am as much in favour of life-long marriage as any one. It is the highest form of monogamy, and monogamy is the highest form of the union of the sexes that civilization has brought about. But the lifelong marriage which I advocate should be the marriage which is free, and not enforced, the union of two who remain one because they are one, instead of being two discordant natures bound together in the same terms and with much the same result as if you chained together a cat and a dog."

"Then would you have marriage dissoluble by consent?—of either or of both?"

"My ideal of marriage is that it should be a free contract, entered into freely by persons who are of full age and intelligence to understand its meaning and its responsibilities; and that this contract should specify the grounds on which either party might have it annulled."

"That is to say, you would substitute leasehold marriage for the marriage Sacrament. You would take a wife or a husband as you take a house, for a term of years or for life, with clauses in the covenant stipulating that it shall become null and void under this, that, or the other condition?"

"I have no objection to any one who prefers the sacramental idea of marriage adhering to it as much as he pleases. But for those who do not take that view of marriage, for those who have lost their faith in the supernatural, and base their institutions upon natural and scientific data, what you nickname leasehold marriage seems to me desirable."

"You would prefer that every couple should make their own Divorce Act?"

"Practically so."

"But what about the children?"

"Oh, that could be arranged. There is a great superstition as to the importance of the identical father and the identical mother taking care of their own children. Many mothers are, of all women, the most incompetent for bringing up their offspring. The great thing is that one woman should mother the children; but whether this woman should be the natural mother or not, is a matter on which there is more dogmatism than the facts justify."

"What a reckless little rebel you are! I think you will find that there is a great deal more in the old conventions of matrimony than you are inclined to believe."

"But is there to be no change, no improvement? Are you in the name of the old conventions to impose an absolute veto upon every suggestion to make married life more ideal than the dismal and often tragic thing which it is at present?"

"By no means. Do everything you can to elevate the ideal of true marriage; inculcate as you do the importance of greater intimacy between the sexes and the improved education of women; but I think you will do wisely not to prejudice these great causes by striking at the lifelong marriage especially for the sake of women."

"Why for the sake of women?"

"Simply because the interdict on the dissolution of marriage which is imposed by religion and by society is the great compensation to the woman for many disadvantages which are imposed upon her by ordinary marriage. It is the barrier imposed on the man to prevent him getting rid of his wife as soon as the attraction of youth has passed. On your principle there would be danger of filling the world with discarded women of forty and upwards, who would be sent adrift in order to make room for younger and more attractive partners."

"No doubt that would be a danger, but, on the other hand, do you think it is better that a couple should continue to live together when they have ceased to love merely because they are compelled by law or social interdict?"

"I think you forget the educational influence of law. Granted that life-long union is the highest form, does society not do well to enforce its importance by making those who depart from it more or less infamous? The gist of your idea, so far as I understand it, is that it should no longer be disreputable, but quite natural and customary for ill mated couples to separate.

> How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds
> Makes ill deeds done!

The door you would open towards divorce would lead many couples to avail themselves of it who, on the whole, manage to get on very well at present. Do you not seem to ignore the importance of permanence in all human relations in your patronage of the nomadic principle against which Mr. Carlyle inveighed so bitterly?"

"Yes, and Mr. Carlyle was logical. In his passion for permanency he became the eulogist of slavery, with which no doubt the subjection of women under the present law is thoroughly consistent. Both are alike relics of barbarism. The wife is at present regarded as much the property of her husband as in the days when he captured her by main force, and carried her off to his cave in the hills."

"But you forget that marriage, after all, is a voluntary contract."

"A voluntary contract indeed! The essence of which is sedulously concealed from the woman, whose whole training, educational and social, is directed to keeping her in absolute ignorance of the dominant factors in the contract which she is supposed to enter into with intelligence. Marriage is the only contract which is irrevocable; and yet this contract of all others in that which one party is allowed to enter into without any antecedent knowledge of the conditions to which she has to submit. It is also entered into at a time when the mind is least capable of forming a mature and unbiassed opinion; for when young people are in love the derangement of the understanding often corresponds to the intensity of their emotion. Women are educated to regard emotion as the chief end in life. The one faculty which of all other least needs cultivation is cultivated to excess, with such results as we see."

"Well, you may be able to do what you please with childless marriages; but when there are children your schemes will go to pieces."

"I think that a woman ought to have absolute right to decide whether she will have any children or not, and how many children she will have. That is a matter which concern her. But, after all, it is all a question of degree. The difficulty about the children is not held to be sufficient to refuse divorce; and the only question is whether or not you are in favour of extending the present divorce law. I presume you are entirely in favour of making unfaithfulness on the part of the man as good a reason for divorce on the plea of the woman as *vice versa*."

"Certainly."

"Then the interest of the children is not held to be so paramount as to refuse to an injured wife or an injured husband the right of severing themselves from the partner who has been unfaithful to his or her marriage vows. Why should you regard it as absolutely fatal to the dissolution of marriage for any other reason?"

"I admit the cogency of your argument; but divorce in any case is a choice of evils; and that you are compelled to admit it in some flagrant cases is no reason why you should have divorce made easy, a marriage dissoluble by consent. The responsibility of bringing fresh beings into the world is so enormous that it should not be undertaken by any persons except those who are willing to link themselves together in life-long union. The child should always have its father and its mother; whereas you sacrifice the child's claim to parentage far too easily."

"I think most of your generalizations are based upon data which are misleading, inasmuch as you can never infer justly what will happen when a new social relation has been legalized, from the occurrences which took place when the relation was placed under a ban."

After the conclusion of a long talk, Mrs. Caird summed up her ideas as follows, which for the present may be regarded as her last word on the subject:—

In my opinion society commits a crime every time it celebrates a marriage. Through obedience to its conventions, the pair are now entering upon their union without having had an opportunity of judging whether they are really suited for such an indissoluble companionship. They have to meet under conditions which make almost impossible a real knowledge of character, and the love upon which a marriage ought to rest; that which grows not only from the mysterious attraction of one personality for another, but from an indestructible and far-reaching sympathy. Instead of a chance of founding their marriage upon such sentiments, they are married blindfold into the "sacred union" and then left mercilessly to their fate. Well for them if they know how to rise above the spirit of the institution which binds them! If either or both fail in this suffering—often agonizing suffering, is the result. But they must hold their tongues and "smile finely" (to use a friend's delightful expression). Society must not be ruffled and made disorderly by their misery. She safely commits her crime, and secures herself from the inevitable punishment by throwing it all on the shoulders of those whom she has so cruelly wronged. With masterly treachery, she takes care to enlist the will and conscience of her victims for her own side, to impress upon them that their honour is concerned in the success of the crime and that it is their duty to hold eternally to the contract into which they have been tricked.

But I do not fail to see that "free marriage" is not possible until the proposed contracts can be free in *fact* as well as in *name*; that is, until women are no longer necessarily dependent on men for their daily bread. To make contracts free at the present moment would be practically to allow the man to dictate his own terms. But because my proposal is not immediately practicable it does not follow that it will always be so. What is immediately practicable is obviously not an important step in advance, I may add that the contracts I propose (besides having certain limitations to prevent frivolous reasons for divorce) ought at any rate at the first introduction to be enforced by the State and by public opinion as stringently as possible.

THE COLLISION IN THE ATLANTIC.

Further particulars have been received of the collision between the two Danish steamers, the Geiser and the Thingvalla, off the North American coast.

At the time of the collision the steamer Geiser, of the Thingvalla Line, with 136 men, women and children on board, was speeding on her way from New York to Europe. It was 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, in the foggy atmosphere off the coast of Newfoundland, and the passengers were asleep. Most of the officers were in their berths, all was well on board, and none thought of impending danger.

The Thingvalla, of the same line, bound for New York, suddenly appears and the two crash together. The Geiser is cut in half, the other steamer recoils, trembling, with her hull partly crushed in. For five minutes the sea is covered with wreck and struggling forms, then there is but one ship afloat, and 105 human beings have sunk for ever beneath the ocean. Some persons still swim, 31 in all, and they are picked up by the boats of the floating, but almost helpless, vessel, which flies a signal of distress. Another ocean voyager, the Wieland, of the Hamburg Line, sees her, and takes off the rescued passengers and those of the injured vessel, which then starts feebly for Halifax, while the Wieland continues her voyage to New York. This, in brief, is the story of one of the most terrible of sea disasters.

The collision took place at a point 30 miles to the south of Sable Island and 200 miles out from Halifax. The Thingvalla was bound from Copenhagen to New York, and had on board 455 passengers and a full crew. The Geiser left New York on Saturday week for Copenhagen, with 86 passengers and a crew of 50. Those who were saved of these include only 14 of the former and 17 of the latter. The first officer, who was in charge of the vessel at the time, is among the lost.

From the stories of the survivors it is learnt that rain had fallen all Monday night. When dawn was breaking on Tuesday morning the sky was still covered over with black clouds, while the sea was not unusually high. The captains of both vessels were asleep. The two first officers were in charge, and their reports cannot be obtained, for one is at the bottom of the sea, and the other is taking his shattered craft into Halifax.

The best accounts that can be obtained agree, however, that the Thingvalla, without a moment's warning crashed into the Geiser, striking her on the starboard side amidships. The life raft was caught by the masts and dragged beneath the waves, and was thus rendered useless. The total number of victims is 105, including 4 officers, 29 seamen, 7 second-cabin passengers and 65 steerage passengers. Only one woman, Mrs. Hilda Lynd, of Cincinnati, was saved, though both of her children were lost. Fortunately the Thingvalla, although her bow was stove in, was able to render assistance, but the time was too brief to allow of the rescue of all the unfortunates.

Her officers, after all the struggling creatures who were in sight had been picked up, and the condition of their own boat had been ascertained, ran up signals of distress, for they found that it would be hazardous, with their original load of 455 passengers and with 31 persons from the Geiser, to make for port. For many weary hours they watched, but finally were sighted by the Wieland. The work of removing the passengers then began, and some hours were necessary to accomplish the task, as not only had the rescued people from the Geiser to be taken off, but, by the desire of the captain of the Thingvalla, the passengers of that vessel had also to be conveyed to New York. His ship's disabled condition, he said, made it dangerous for him to attempt to reach port with them. The Wieland had 113 cabin and 455 steerage passengers of her own, bound for New York from Hamburg, but Captain Albers, without a moment's hesitation, agreed to receive from the Thingvalla her 455 passengers, as well as 14 passengers and 17 sailors of the Geiser, bringing the Wieland's passenger list up to 1,054.

Many of the victims on board the Geiser were excursionists from Minneapolis, Minnesota. It was the third party which had started from Minneapolis this season by the Thingvalla line.

The officers and sailors who escaped attribute the collision to the heavy fog. Captain C. Muller, of the Geiser, has told the following story of the collision:—

When Monday morning dawned, he said, the Geiser was off the dreaded Bank. It was not foggy, but misty rain prevailed for the greater part of the time. So pleasant was the weather that at 10 o'clock on Monday night Captain Muller left the bridge in charge of the chief officer, Mr. Brown, and decided to take a few hours' rest. He reclined on a sofa in the chart-room, directly under the bridge. He gave the officers strict orders to call him should it become foggy, and to report to him at midnight what progress the steamer was making. At 3 o'clock the chief officer reported that the weather was "sightable," with occasional rain. Captain Muller, after telling the chief officer that he would take the soundings, at 4 o'clock that morning, undressed himself, having decided to take two hours' sleep.

He had not yet closed his eyes, but was tossing about on his cot, thinking that it would soon be time to take the soundings, when the door of the chart-room was suddenly thrown open. "Come on deck!", wildly shouted the chief officer, "we are going to have a collision." As quick as a flash Captain Muller sprang on to the bridge, clad in his night clothes, and assumed the command. He came too late; no human effort could now prevent the disaster. The sharp bows of the Thingvalla were about to strike the Geiser directly amidships, opposite the main rigging. The coolness and bravery exhibited by Captain Muller after the collision, received the commendation of the few survivors. He stood by his vessel until the very last. Just as the stern of his vessel sank down and disappeared a wave swept over the bridge, carrying the captain with it. He was hurled down and nearly drowned by the suction of the vessel.

When he came to the surface a terrible sight met his gaze. The rafts and boats were floating about, while men, women, and children were vainly endevouring to reach them. He swam about for some minutes and succeeded in getting hold of an oar. With its aid he swam for the Thingvalla. He was floating for half an hour before he was rescued. When he reached the Thingvalla men and women were swarming on her decks, rendering assistance to the rescued people as they were picked up. The chief officer, Mr. Brown, lost his life in trying to save the passengers. He jumped from the bridge to the deck and began to distribute life-preservers, but perished in the attempt for in five minutes the vessel sank.

Captain L. Albers, of the Wieland, says:—

"At 10 o'clock on the morning of August 14 we passed some wreckage floating in the sea, and suspected that an accident had happened somewhere near us, A little later we sailed through a sea of oil, and sighted a broken boat of the Geiser. About 11-30 we sighted a steamer to the northward eight miles away. Seeing that she had a flag of distress up, I ran down to her. She proved to be the Thingvalla Captain Lamb of that vessel came to us in a small. boat, and begged us to take off his passengers and those whom he had saved from the Geiser. He said his own vessel was so badly injured that he expected her to sink at any moment. His forward compartment had been completely carried away from half-way from the deck to below the water-line. We sent out three of our boats and the Thingvalla lowered two of hers, and in five hours we had transferred the saved passengers and crew of the Geiser and also 455 passengers of the Thingvalla. The sea was very rough at the time, and the work of transferring the passengers was very difficult. The immense hole in the Thingvalla's bow was then patched up, and she started for Halifax."

A GREAT BOND ROBBERY.

The police have at last succeeded in recovering the whole of the £10,000 in bonds which were stolen in the City on the 28th of October, and in capturing a man who has confessed the theft. The mysterious manner in which the robbery was effected in broad daylight excited at the time much speculation as to the veracity of the statement made by the lad from whom the bonds were stolen. This youth, James Watson, employed by Messrs. Wilson and Sons, stock and share dealers of Cornhill, was entrusted with a black bag containing Uruguay and Ohio and Mississippi Bonds, valued at £10,800, and when leaving the premises of Messrs. George Cawston and Co., stock-jobbers, in Hatton-court, Treadneedle-street, about noon, he was, he said, attacked by a man about forty years of age, on the stairs, who stole the bag and attempted to cut his throat. The detectives traced the stolen bonds to a money-changer's in the Strand, but there their clue ended. A reward of £1,000 was offered for the recovery of the bonds by Messrs. M. Abrahams, Sons and Co., solicitors to Messrs. Wilson and Sons.

A month ago the secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company cabled to Messrs. Abrahams the fact that some of the bonds had been presented for transfer. The bonds had been offered by a first-class New York broker, who stated that he had received them from a gentlemen who had a "desk" in his office. This gentleman, on being questioned, said he had them from one "F. M. R. Casey, care of M'George. Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London." Following up the clue Detective-sergeant Taylor, of the City police, set watch upon Winchester. House during the remainder of Saturday, but without the desired result. Meanwhile, Messrs. Abrahams, Sons, and Co. had telegraphed for further particulars, and for an injunction to restrain dealing in the bonds. Early on Monday morning Sergeant Taylor, with his subordinates, resumed the watch at Winchester House just at the time when the postman was delivering a letter to Casey bearing the stamp of the above-mentioned firm of brokers in America. Subsequently Casey left Mr. M. George's office, where he was in the habit of receiving his letters. Detective-sergeant Taylor and Detective Roper followed him until twelve o'clock. They were in the vicinity of Moorgate-street, when Taylor stopped him and asked for particulars of the Ohio and Mississippi Bonds. Casey denied any knowledge of these or any other stock. Taylor requested Casey to accompany him and Detective Roper to Messrs. Michael Abrahams' offices in Old Jewry, where Mr. H. G. Abrahams required from Casey an explanation as to how the stolen bonds had come into his possession. He stoutly denied any knowledge of the bonds or of the robbery. Mr. H. G. Abrahams ordered Detective-sergeant Taylor to put the man under arrest.

Accused turned deadly pale, and voluntarily made a full confession, which was taken down in writing. It was to the following effect:—"I, and I alone, was the perpetrator of the robbery." He went on to state that he had some time since been speculating with John Abbott, an outside broker, and that through these speculations he had been ruined. "I was," he continued, "driven to starvation, became a desperate man. I happened to be in Hutton-court on the morning of the 28th October last, when I saw a boy with a black bag containing the bonds coming down the steps of Mr. Cawston's office. I snatched from him and bolted. I immediately tried to change the coupons to cash at a money-changer's in the Strand, and then returned to my lodgings in Westmoreland-street, Bayswater. The bonds remained there until April last, when I gave the Ohio and Mississippi Bonds to a New York broker as cover for transactions I was to have with him. The Uruguay Bonds (£7,000) remain at the present time in my drawer. I threw the black bag into the Thames from the Embankment, as Messrs. Wilson's name was upon it. "Casey denied that he attempted to take the boy's life. He was thereupon taken to the Bishopsgate police-station, and charged with robbery with violence. The prisoners, who spoke with a strong American accent, said he was forty-eight years of age and that he was an Englishman born in Essex. He did not make any reply when the charge was read over to him. Detective-sergeant Taylor then went to Casey's lodgings, and there found the Uruguay bonds intact. Casey was brought before the presiding magistrate at the Guildhall police-court on Tuesday. At a late hour on Monday evening, Messrs. Michael Abrahams, Sons, and Co. received from their New York agents a message stating that all the remaining bonds had been handed over to them on behalf of Messrs. Wilson and Sons. Thus the whole of the stolen property, including coupons, has been recovered

Certain particulars, with regard to the career of Casey, are made known, having, it appears, been communicated by the prisoner himself to Mr. M'George, whose address, at Winchester House he made use of. Mr. M'George said he made Casey's acquaintance three years and a half ago, when, according to his own statement, he was speculating in stocks and shares with Mr. John Abbott, of Palmerston buildings. During the acquaintanceship thus made, Casey informed Mr. M'George that he came from a Somerset family and had carried on business in Manchester, whence he proceeded to the United States. There he made he declared, a large fortune, which he lost in a fire which consumed his premises in New York. He then left by sea for the South and suffered shipwreck, being thrown in an almost lifeless condition upon an unknown shore, where "he barely escaped with his life from savages." He was ultimately taken care of by some friendly "blacks" and taken off by a passing ship. By and by he returned to New York where he succeeded in again building up a business, but again failed. He returned to England in 1883. Mr. M'George says he often met Casey in the streets in a penniless condition, and had several times given him coffee and sometimes money.

THE SULTAN'S HOUSEKEEPING.

There are over six thousand persons, says the *New York Herald*, fed three times a day at Dolma-Bagtche Palace while the Sultan is there.

That there is good executive ability in the management of this enormous household is clear, for there is scarcely ever a jar or a hitch, even under the impulse of the most untimely demands. Every different department is under the control of a person who is directly responsible for that, and he has a corps of servants and slaves under his orders who obey him only, and he is subject to the Treasurer of the Household. Women have no voice whatever in the management of anything in any department. Their sole occupation is to wait upon their respective mistresses or to serve the Sultan in some specified capacity, and the labour is so sub-divided that no one about the whole palace works very hard except the Lord High Chamberlain and Treasurer of the Household.

The Chamberlain is mostly occupied in ministering to the wants and caprices of the Sultan, and is in almost constant attendance upon him, so the Treasurer of the Household has the burden of the house-keeping on his burly shoulders. He has an organized force of buyers, who are each charged with the purchase of supplies for their individual departments, each having his helpers, servants, and slaves.

One man is charged with the duty of supplying all the fish, and as to furnish fish for certainly six thousand persons is no light undertaking in a place where there are no great markets, as there are in all other large cities, he has to have about twenty men to secure the various small markets and buy of the fishermen, and each of these men has two others to carry the fish they buy. It requires about ten tons of fish a week.

There are nearly eighteen thousand pounds of bread eaten daily, for the Turks are large bread-eaters, and this is all baked in the enormous ovens situated at some distance from the palace. The kitchens are detached from all the palaces and kiosks. It requires a large force of bakers to make the bread, and another to bring it to the palace, and another force of buyers who purchase the flour and fuel. The bringing of most of the wood and charcoal is done by the unhappy camels, who carry it on their backs. The rest comes in large caiques. The Turkish bread is baked in large loaves, and his light, moist, and sweet, delicious bread in every way, particularly that which is made of rye.

The food for the Sultan is cooked by one man and his aids, and none others touch it. It is cooked in silver vessels, and when done each kettle is sealed by a slip of paper and a stamp, and this is broken in the presence of the Sultan by the High Chamberlain, who takes one spoonful of each separate kettle before the Sultan tastes it. This is to prevent the Sultan's being poisoned. The food is almost always served up to the Sultan in the same vessels in which it was cooked, and these are often of gold, but when of baser metal the kettle is set into a rich golden bell-shaped holder, the handle of which is held by a slave while the Sultan eats. Each kettle is a course, and is served with bread and a kind of pancake, which is held on a golden tray by another slave.

It requires just twice as many slaves as there are courses to serve a dinner to him. He usually sits on a divan near a window, which looks out over the Bosphorus, and take his ease and comfort in a loose *pembazer* and *gegelik* with his sleeves turned up. After he has eaten all he wants, the Sultan takes his coffee and his chibouk and lies back in an ecstasy of enjoyment and quiet reverie, which he calls taking his *if*. Woe be to the one who comes to disturb it!

The Sultan never uses a plate. He takes all his food direct from the little kettles, and never uses a table and rarely a knife or fork. A spoon, his bread or pancake or fingers are far handier. The whole household is at liberty to take meals where it suits him or her best, and thus every one is served with a small tray, with a spoon, a great chunk of bread, and the higher ones only get the pancakes.

They do not grow rice, and, in consequence, buy nearly one ton of rice per day for the inevitable pilaff, six hundred pounds of sugar, as much coffee, to say nothing of the other groceries, fruit, vegetables, and meat. Rice and mutton and bread form the greater part of the food for the majority of Turks; yet, aside from these, they get away with one ton of beef and half a ton of veal per day, to say nothing of the other viands and fish, sweetmeats, confectionery, nuts, and dried and fresh fruits.

The waste and extravagance in the kitchen are enormous, and enough is thrown away every day to maintain a hundred families. Much of this is gathered up by beggars, and the dogs eat the rest.

All the water for the Sultan's use and the drinking water for all the household is brought in barrels from Beicos and Kanli Karak, two pretty streams at different places in the Bosphorus, towards the Black Sea. Another one of the Lord High Chamberlain's functions is to see that a horse is kept in constant readiness, and also a carriage night and day, in case the Padishah should want to change his residence, as he often does, at a moment's notice. The present Sultan prefers Yildiz Kiosk. The largest palace is that of Beschiktasch.

The estimate is that it costs per year to supply the food for the Sultan's household, horses and animals, aside from the value of the product of the vast farms,

very nearly if not quite	Dols. 5,000,000
Cost of furniture, bedding, and carpets	3,000,000
Drugs, women's clothes, jewels, cosmetics	10,000,000
Caprices of all kinds	15,000,000
Sultan's clothes and bedding	2,000,000
Sundries, presents, and servants' wages	4,000,000
Plate, gold and silver dishes	2,500,000
Carriages, 474 of them	474,000
Total...	Dols. 41,474,000

That is a snug little sum, but it is an under rather than an over-estimate, as every one who has lived long in Turkey and had means of judging and seeing the reckless extravagance of the Royal household will concede. Every little while one of the Sultanas will tire of her furniture and order her rooms to be re-furnished instantly, and this will cause the others to insist upon having theirs done so too, and all these changes are very costly, and come under the head of household expenses. So that large as the sum appears it is still not large enough.

THE PERILS OF SMOKING.

The letter of "Medicus" to the *Times* pointing out that smoking, and especially smoking cigarettes, tends to diseases of the throat and larynx, has evoked considerable correspondence in the *Times* and elsewhere:—

F. R. C. S. writes:—

With every word in the letter of "Medicus" to the *Times* I fully agree. I have had a very considerable experience in diseases of the throat and larynx; and in nine cases out of ten which have come under my observation the disease has been directly traceable to the pernicious habit of smoking. Cigarette-smoking is excessively injurious, since, in addition to swallowing the irritant poison with which the tobacco is usually mixed, minute particles of burnt paper find their way into the gullet, and are certain sooner or later to work serious harm. The pipe is almost as dangerous as the cigar and the cigarette. The constant pressure of a hard foreign substance upon the tongue is exceedingly likely to produce malignant disease. And, of course, smoking of any kind is simply ruin to the teeth and digestion.

To him replies "Smoke":—

"F.R.C.S." is delightfully dogmatic. He says, "*Of course*, smoking of any kind is simply ruin to the teeth and digestion." Indeed? I have smoked pipes, cigars, and cigarettes without stint ever since I was eighteen. I am now thirty-four. I have never lost a tooth; I have never had toothache in my life. As to my digestion, it is—like my teeth—as sound as a drum. And, alas! I am smoking a cigarette at this moment. So much for the self-sufficient "of course" of "F.R.C.S." On the general question I say nothing, except that when a man lays down the law in the pontifical fashion adopted by "F.R.C.S.," the other equally bold assertions in his letter run considerable risk of ending in smoke.

"A Country Gentleman" puts in the following confident apology for tobacco:—

That tobacco, wisely smoked, is injurious to no man, I am prepared to maintain against all comers; and I am in my own person a tolerably conclusive bit of evidence in favour of my assertion. It was my happy fortune to be born on that glorious Sunday which saw the Battle of Waterloo; I am therefore turned seventy-three. I cannot truthfully say that I have smoked ever since I escaped from my teens—would I were in them again!—because in my young days smoking at an early age was considered a deadly sin. But I have smoked industriously for the last fifty years; and so long as I smoked wisely I felt the happier and the better for it. The cigarette is a modern invention, and I began my career with the pipe of poverty. So far all went well. But when the cigarette came into fashion I discarded my pipe in favour of the little papered rolls, so portable and seductive. There, Sir, was my grievous error. In the course of twelve months I began to be plagued by all manner of troublesome symptoms. My hand became unsteady, my appetite fell off, I was prostrated by frequent nervous headaches of extraordinary violence and duration, and my eyesight was not so good as it used to be. At this time I was in the habit of smoking a dozen cigarettes every day. I somehow began to suspect that the innocent-looking *yapelitos* were at the root of the mischief. With a heroic effort I discarded them, and, fortune coming in my way just then with a few hundreds a year from a maiden aunt who had just joined the majority, I was able to afford the unwonted luxury of what you rightly term "the lordly Partaga" (Ia Clase). In a few months I was as well as I had ever been in my pre-cigarette days. I still smoke my five cigars a day, and I can read the small print of the *St. James's Gazette* without glasses. But no more cigarettes for your obedient servant.

On the other hand "a Pipe Smoker" has his doubts about both pipe and cigarette. He writes:—

My experience leads me to fear that it is not the smoking of Egyptian or Turkish cigarettes alone which is dangerous to the throat as your correspondent "Medicus" seems to believe. I never smoke ready-made cigaretts, and only once a day indulge in one or two made by myself, but I get through a good many pipes in the course of the day, and I fear that their number will have to be diminished for the sake of my throat. At present there is no disease, but after any unusual amount of smoking I have an irritation in the throat which makes me cough badly if I talk much, and especially if I attempt to speak in public. Even a moderate quantity of strong tobacco will produce these symptoms, and lately I have been reluctantly obliged to use the mildest tobacco that is not "hot" which I can procure. Apart from its effect on my throat, smoking suits me well, and it is such a comfort and such a help to me in my work that I am disposed to say with Charles Lamb

> "For thy sake, tobacco, I
> "Would do anything but die."

It is curious, perhaps, but it is nevertheless a fact that the dark shag tobacco, commonly declared to be the most wholesome of all sorts, causes the greatest irritation in my throat. Perhaps "Medicus" can explain this.

The only defenders of the cigarette are correspondents who candidly avow a commercial interest in the matter. One firm of dealers suggest that the poison reported to exist in the cigarette is existent in a class of tobacco used abroad, called "Solook;" it is grown on the soil on which opium is cultivated, and probably takes up its attributes. Another correspondent, writing from the same standpoint, says:—

As the representative in this country and also as partner in one of the largest manufactories in Cairo of Egyptian cigarettes, I naturally feel my commercial interests, as well as my commercial honours attacked by the severe and sweeping strictures passed by your correspondent upon Egyptian cigarettes. If this were merely a matter of mercantile rivalry I should feel but little justification in intruding on your space, but "Medicus" assumes to pass judgment with all the solemnity and weight of a professional expert, while it is impossible to doubt that his anonymous attack simply conceals the bitterness of a commercial competitor. The general character of the writer's condemnation renders it impossible to offer a specific denial to his statements; but allow me on my side to assure you that in none of the cigarettes exported from Egypt by the best makers is there any poisonous or deleterious infusion, and I assert this with all the emphasis I can impart to a mere statement. If "Medicus" is so sure both of his facts and his *bona fides*, let him declare himself, and at the same time state plainly what poisonous ingredients they are that he refers to, and in what brands of cigarettes he has discovered them. I challenge him to do this, and I undertake on my part to throw aside my *nom de plume* and to maintain to the full the statement I desire here to make, that no good Egyptain cigarettes are in any way contaminated with poisonous foreign matter, or are composed of anything other than the blending of selected tobaccos of the purest description.

PIRACY, LOVE, AND BURIED TREASURE.

A romantic story of flight, piracy, rejected love, buried treasure, and treachery is told in the columns of the *Japan Weekly Mail*:—

In 1823, during a revolution in Peru, a number of wealthy residents of Lima chartered a brig of 300 tons, to carry to Spain their propoerty in money and jewellery, and a large quantity of monastic plate. It is said that there were doubloons to the value of two millions sterling, and a vast sum in plate. But after the treasure was on board, and when its owners came down to the beach, they found the vessel gone. An Englishman, a lieutenant in the Peruvian Navy, hearing of the intended flight, had gone on board with a chosen band, and had cut out the brig within hail of a Peruvian man-of-war. He steered right across the Pacific, and in course of time reached the Mariane Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, where the treasure was buried. A course was then made for Honolulu. But before reaching this port quarrels broke out among the pirates, and the lieutenant, with his two officers and a cabin boy, having set fire to the vessel, got into a boat and left the crew. One of the officers was murdered and thrown overboard before the boat reached Honolulu. There the party represented themselves as the survivors of a shipping disaster. The lieutenant, before leaving Lima, had been in love with a lady, the wife of a Peruvian officer who was slain in the revolution, and before taking any further steps with regard to the treasure, decided to send for her. The cabin boy was despatched as his emissary to Lima, but on his arrival there he was seized and imprisoned, and the lady refused to have anything further to do with a man whom she styled a detestable pirate.

The lieutenant and his sole remaining companion thereupon chartered a small fore and aft schooner, the Swallow, commanded by one Captain Thompson, and proceeded to the Mariannes for his treasure. Thompson tried hard to get a charter for a specified port or ports, but the lieutenant insisted on a broad charter, including any or all the Mariannes. One evening when they were in sight of the islands, the lieutenant, who was sitting on the lee-rail chatting with his companion, was, it is conjectured, tipped overboard by the latter and disappeared. The usual alarm was raised, but the lieutenant's body was never recovered. Thompson, from sundry scraps of conversation which he had overheard, having suspected the object of the voyage, overhauled the dead lieutenant's effects, and among them found a chart of the island on which the treasure was hidden, but with the name omitted. Soon afterwards he sighted another brig, with the master of which he was acquainted, and they arranged to search for the treasure and divide it between them, giving the surviving pirate a share on condition that he consented to point out the spot, but with a threat if he did not do so he would forthwith be handed over to the Spanish authorities. At a concerted moment the pirate was seized by both captains, and the conditions named. He nodded. They asked him if he would indicate the situation of the treasure. He nodded. They asked if this was the island, pointing to the nearest of the group. He again nodded, They invited him to step into a boat which had been lowered and guide them to the treasure. He nodded once more. Afterwards he went below and filled his pockets with lead and iron. Then, going down the ladder, he pushed off the boat with one foot from the side of the schooner, and dropped feet first into the sea. Until within two years ago there was alive one of the boat's crew, who, snatching at the suicide's hair, to save him, as he sank, plucked from his head a handful of hair, but could not raise the heavily-weighted body. This put an end to the treasure hunting. The chart went on into the possession of the Spanish authorities.

The British schooner Nereid recently sailed from Japan as far as Guam, a small island belonging to the Marianne group, in search of the buried treasure. But while the captain, who intended to sail for Yap, Carolines, was on shore, it was carried off either by his mate or two Japanese, or by all three, these being the only persons on board. As no trace of the vessel has been found,there is still some mystery about the affair. Meanwhile the captain of the Nereid, who holds or believes he holds the clue of the secret of all this wealth, has lost everything. Whatever may be thought of the extraordinary story, what is beyond any question, says the *Japan Mail*, is that an English shipmaster in Yokohama, at the commencement of the present year, sent out in a schooner, built under his own supervision and belonging to himself, to search for the treasure supposed to be hidden more than sixty years ago among the coral islands of the North Pacific, and that his crew ran away with his vessel and have not since been heard of. Possibly they too, having some suspicion of the object of the voyage, determined to recover the treasure on their own account. The story above summarized was taken down from the mouth of the captain himself.

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

(Extract from an article in "The Fountain.")

The other day I had the privilege of spending an hour in the consulting rooms of a medical electrician who bids fair to make for himself a great reputation. Although Mr. B. Copson Garrat does not place himself so prominently before the public as do some others in his profession, I have good reason to believe that he is doing a work which is scarcely less extensive, and is certainly not less effective than theirs. Mr Garrat is a man who likes to work in a quiet way. I think however, that such a man ought to be better known He is an enthusiast, albeit, a very sober one. He will talk to you by the hour about medical electricity, in which he is, of course, thoroughly well up, and he never tries of showing you its wondrous effects. If you ask him why he goes into raptures over this remarkable therapeutic agents, he will give you two very good reasons; the first is that it gave him new life, and the second is that it has given new life to others. Mr. Garrat knows, and therefore speaks.

After giving me a little galvanism, which had no more serious effect than to make my hands feel a little sleepy, Mr. Garrat converted the current into what is termed constant instead of induced, and assured me there was just as much electricity passing through my body as would be sufficient in the other form to kill me. As an illustration of the penetrative power of magnetism, I may mention that I held in front of me a mariner's compass, and Mr. Garrat held behind me one of his magnetic bends, and in a moment the magnetic current passed through my clothing—and I had a very heavy overcoat on—and through my body, and laid hold of the hand of the compass. This is the mighty force which Mr. Garrat infuse into, and sends right through the system of his patients producing the most astonishing and beneficial results.

Some of the most startling scientific discoveries of the present age are based upon magnetic principles, and the efficacy of magnetism as a healer promises to lead to results quite as startling as any that have attended it in other directions. Here let me repeat that magnetism is not galvanism. The latter, as I understand, often fails, and even when it succeeds it is open to the objection that its effect is too powerful. In skilful hands it has been, and may be, used with success; but it is, nevertheless, in its application, often of a painful irritating character, because it must come into direct contact with the body, requiring the nerves as a conducting medium. Mr. Garrat does not claim to have made any new discovery, but he has found out how to use electricity in the most efficient and practical way.

Magnetism does not supersede ordinary medicines, but can be used in conjunction with them without at all effecting or being effected by their action. Its chief value is that it will reach cases which ordinary medicines will not touch. Take paralysis. The doctor does not, cannot, cure paralysis, but Mr. Garratt can point you to people who were bedridden and, to all appearance, bedridden for life, but who, thanks to magnetism, have left their couch, and are now engaged in the active work of life. Long standing cases of epilepsy and spinal irritation have also been cured. I take these cases from a pamphlet of Mr. Garratt's, where full names and addresses are given, and which will be sent post free to any person who will write to his consulting rooms, 1-16, Finsbury square, London, E. C. Ordinary medicines are of little avail in chronic cases of long standing; but these are just the cases that Mr. Garrat likes to undertake. Another class of sufferers who derive incalculable benefit from magnetism are people of overworked brain. In such cases the physician usually prescribes complete rest and a total change of air, medicine being of little use. Garrat affirms that he can give the overworked man all the benefit that he would derive from rest and change, and give it to him in a very much quicker, simpler, and cheaper way. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Garratt's system is not opposed to the efforts of others who are battling with disease; on the contrary, it is an auxiliary which may be used in conjunction with and as a supplement to them.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austro-Hungarian steamer Maria Teresa, 2,021 tons, Captain G. Costanzo, arrived in port yesterday from Hongkong (August 18), with a general cargo and the following cabin, and two deck passengers:—Major Wade and Captain G. M. Mayne.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2,646 tons, Captain J. Hughes,from Liverpool, (August 16), arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel and Miss Turner, and Lieutenant Peake.

The British India steamer Arabia, Captain Simpson, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following cabin, in addition to 129 deck passengers:—Brigade Surgeon and Mrs. Geraud, Lieutenant Piers, and Messrs. Shaw, D. Matoomal, McIlroyd, and Dossabhai.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—September 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Carthage	1716	W. M. Greive ...	B	Sir C. Forbes.
" Ganges	2148	C. Stewart......	C	P. & O. Co.
" Niagara	2044	J. McConochie..	D	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" Sorrento	1775	J. W. Ouston ...	F	F. Muir & Co.
" C. Sinclair ..	1954	J. R. Kewley ...	G	F. Muir & Co.
" M. Branch ...	1755	McMoutrey	K	J. Mackintosh.
" Medusa	1775	Sbutega	P	O. Van Haller.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
" Stura	1416	Caboura	2	F. Bossoni.
" Venetia	1609	F. Cole..........	5	P. & O. Co.
" B. Castle ..	1683	R. J. C. Todd ..	7	Ritchie Stuart & Co.
" Amphitrite.	2186	Lemesich	8	Austro-Hungarian L.S.N.Co.
" Mecca	936	Macfadyen......	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Oxford.......	1891	W. James	16	C. Eduljee.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
11	Maria Teresa (s)..	Costanzo	Hongkong, Aug. 18.
	Merton Hall (s) ..	Hughes	Liverpool, Aug. 16.
	Arabia (s)	Simpson	Busreh via Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Assam (s)........	Browne	Aden.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ganges, for London.
" Maple Branch, Dunkirk.
" Clan Sincair, for Marseilles.
" Assyria, for Karachi and Persian Gulf ports.
" Maria Teresa, for Trieste, &c.
Barque K Roodrin, for Tuticorin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 6.

Quicke, Surgeon, Bombay, Medical Dept, on duty, from Neemuch.

September, 9.

Venable, Lieut, Gloster Regt., off duty, from Poona.
Slater, Captain, Bombay, R A., off duty, from Poona.
Quintin, Captain, 4th Bombay Rifles, off duty, from Poona.
Mayne, Captain, K O S Borderers, from sick leave, from Australia.
Wade, Major, King's Regt., from leave, from Australia

September, 11.

Peake, Lieut, R A, from leave, from England.
Walsh, Lieut, 32nd Madras Infantry, on leave, from Mandalay.
Poynder, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Mandalay.
Piers, Lieut., 10th Bombay L I., Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—September, 7.

Aikenhead, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, to Ajmere.
Bray, 2nd-Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, to Ajmere.

September, 10.

Quintin, Capt, 4th Bombay Rifles, on leave, to Poona.

September, 11.

Hutchinson, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to England.
Mainwaring, Capt, Lincoln Regt, on duty, to England.
Hewett, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Wroughton, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to reside in England.
Pringle, Captain, 2nd Bombay Lancers, on furlough, to England.
Walsh, Lieut, 32nd Madras Infantry, on leave, to England.
Poynder, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on priv leave, to England.
Ludlow, Lieut, Madras Royal Fus, on leave, to England.
Wade, Major, King's Regt, from leave, to Fyzabad.
Cooper, Vet-Surgeon, Bengal, on duty, to Paris via England.
Mayne, Captain, K O S Borderers, from sick leave, to Meerut.
Notter, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, on duty, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, September 12, 1888.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall to-night, from 8-30 to 9-30 p. m., Officers Commanding Companies are requested to direct all Recruits to attend. N. C. Officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

2. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to impress on all Recruits the necessity of attending the monsoon drills at the Town Hall, with a view to qualifying themselves before the drill season commences.

3. The Colaba Range is reserved on the 15th instant for S. I. R. A. Competition at 3-30 p.m. by permission of the Officer Commanding 2nd Gloster.

4. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency sixteenth Rifle meeting and entrance list having been received can be seen at Head quarters where entrances must be made on or before the 15th instant.

5. Officers Commanding B. and D. Companies and Bombay Light Horse are requested to return information of circular memo., dated 6th instant, at once as it is urgently required at Head-quarters.

6. Attention is called to para. 3 section I. general regulations of the Bombay Presidency Sixteenth Rifle Meeting Prospectus. Para 3.—In military matches all competitors shall be dressed in the uniform recognised as the dress of the Regiment, Corps, or Department, to which they belong. In team shooting all members of a team must be dressed alike. Except where otherwise specified, belts and slings need not be worn. No part of the pugree to hang over the helmet except at the back.

By Order,
H. S. R. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 12th September, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	[illegible]
Temperature of the Air	[illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer	[illegible]
Dew Point	[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air	[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 a.m. next day)	[illegible]
Minimum do. do (read at 6 a.m.)	[illegible]
General Directions of Wind.*	..NW. N, NE, NW, W&W N.NW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	[illegible]
Fall of Rain	[illegible]
Total fall during month	[illegible]
" " year	[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of this day ..	[illegible]

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
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CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
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Albert Building, Secretary.

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of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Resstorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permannent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

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ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
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The OINTMENT called
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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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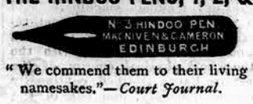

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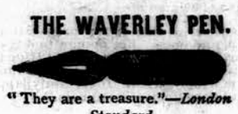
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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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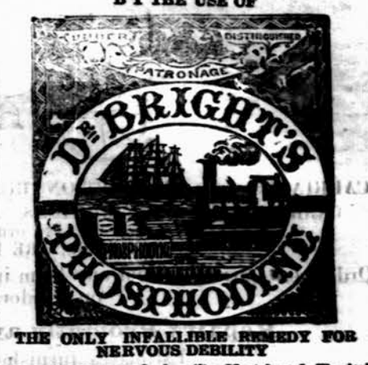

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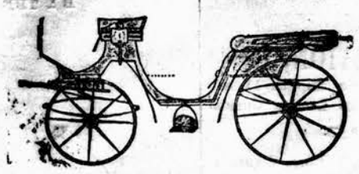

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"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc"cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish] states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its p aise; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum Car"poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over"whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish"ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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